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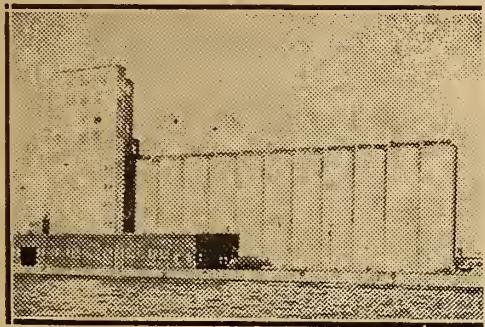
**THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS**

Vol. 11

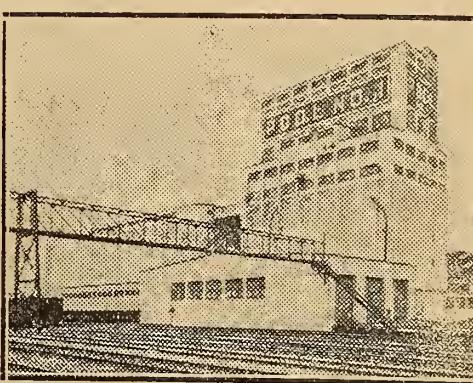
CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 1st, 1932

No. 10

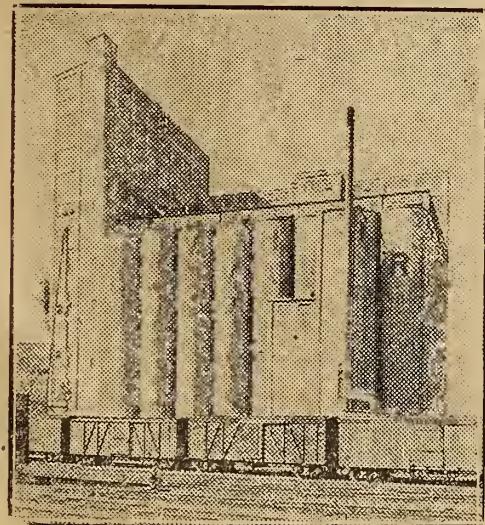
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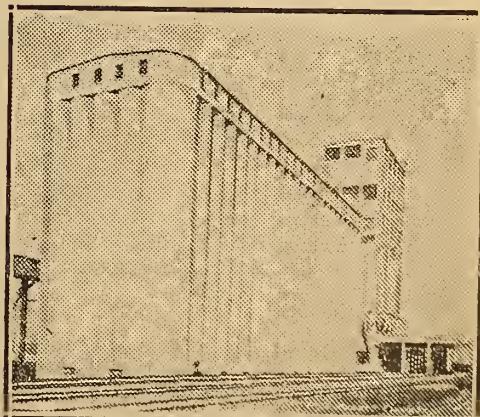
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THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 1st, 1932

No. 10

Principal Contents

PAGE

EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN.....	4
HON. VERNOR W. SMITH DIES SUDDENLY.....	5
U.F.A. RALLY AT DRUMHELLER AUGUST 13TH.....	5
THE "CALGARY HERALD" AND THE U.F.A. MANIFESTO.....	6
"THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION".....	7
A NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT.....	9
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION.....	10
THE SECOND EFFORT.....	10
WHY CREDIT NOT EXTENDED BY POOL ELEVATORS.....	11
ABOUT THE STATEMENTS.....	13
WORLD WHEAT SITUATION.....	13
THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA.....	16
OIL CONSUMERS' CO-OP. DECLARE DIVIDEND.....	18
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL.....	18
U.F.A. CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS.....	18
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	20
A MESSAGE FROM THE NEW JUNIOR PRESIDENT.....	23
FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS.....	25
NOTES BY THE WAY.....	26
PAYMENT OF U.F.A. DUES IN WHEAT.....	27
ACADIA CONVENTION LARGELY ATTENDED.....	28
SPECIAL SESSION URGED TO STOP ENFORCED PAYMENTS.....	28
GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.....	30

EDITORIAL

5

HON. VERNOR W. SMITH

In the death of Hon. Verner W. Smith, the Government, the Province, and the movement suffer a great loss. He was a very successful administrator who contributed much to the efficiency of the public service; and his rehabilitation of the northern railways before their sale took place added substantially to the price which the Province was enabled to obtain. His courtesy was unfailing, and his kindness undemonstrative but sincere. We deeply regret his passing.

* * *

TOWARDS A NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

The formation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation marks a distinct advance towards the creation of a powerful force of organized citizens from Coast to Coast, pledged to do what may be in their power to lay the foundations of an economic order based on new principles. The Conference at which federation was accomplished is described in detail elsewhere. It may prove to be historic. For the first time in Canada, upon a nation-wide scale, there is a genuine breaking away from old moorings; and a rapidly increasing demand for fundamental social reconstruction.

As "Free Lance" points out in the *Alberta Labor News*: "The very fact that a federation of existing

political groups, and not a new party, was the outcome of the Conference, ought to convince the most sceptical that no merging of parties or adulteration of loyalties is intended." On the other hand, the federation does mean a drawing together for action throughout the West, and shortly we believe throughout the East also, of organizations which, having vital aims in common, can make a general appeal for the support of the electors.

* * *

PRESS AND THE EDMONTON CONFERENCE

No event in the recent history of the farmers' movement in Alberta has aroused such general interest in Canada, or been the occasion for such extensive comment in the press as the recent U.F.A. Conference at Edmonton. The attitude of the press varied from strong hostility, as in the case of the *Mail and Empire* and the *Financial Times* and several other Eastern papers, the *Calgary Herald* and *Edmonton Journal* and some others in the West, temperate criticism in the *Calgary Albertan*, to cordial endorsement of the ten point program by the *Alberta Labor News*, and quite a number of the town weeklies. The *Albertan*, however, appears to have regretted the fairness of its balanced comment on the Edmonton Conference, for the next step towards national co-operation of the new social forces, the convening of the Farmer-Labor gathering, was the occasion of an attack that can be accurately described as beneath contempt.

For some days the U.F.A. Conference commanded almost as much space in the editorial columns of some Eastern papers as did the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. The formation of the new Federation in Calgary will arouse even wider interest.

* * *

Governments and municipalities and most business concerns are making drastic reductions in their expenditures on useful and necessary services in the interests of so-called "economy." In many cases this is unavoidable, but it is no cure. In a social sense every step towards "economy" which means a reduction in the purchasing power of the great mass of consumers, is like the step of a man in a bog whose struggles to free himself merely expedite his final submission.

* * *

CANADA IS ONE

"On the Continent, and in most agricultural countries, I see little hope of preventing a collapse unless there is a drastic writing down of debts."—Dr. Henry Clay, Professor of Social Economics, University of Manchester.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

Co-operative Organizations along the lines of the Coronation plan are steadily coming into being. Lacombe, Stony Plain and Okotoks-High River constituencies have been added to the list in the past month. In addition to these three a district association to be known as the Milo District U.F.A. Co-operative Association has been formed, comprising five Locals. Other areas are taking up the idea. We are making progress. Each new organization will increase our pooled purchasing power.

BINDER TWINE

The results of the work done last year are very apparent. In spite of the keenest competition our Co-operatives and Locals have rolled up the orders for Holland twine to such an extent that the business in hand already well exceeds that of the 1931 season. Every day brings fresh evidence of the loyalty and sound business sense of our members in many parts of the Province.

Some Locals have been influenced to place their orders through other agencies which have quoted prices so low as to leave no margin between wholesale and retail price to enable the Local to pay the costs of distribution, the dealer obviously relying on some other source of revenue to make good.

We suggest to our readers a number of considerations which we think should have weight with any farmer who is thinking beyond the immediate money outlay.

By directing your business through your own organization you are building something for the future which will be your own. Your Co-operative Committee has made this connection for the purpose of saving you money and our members have not had as good an opportunity to put revenues in the hands of their association for many years.

Such keen willingness on the part of competitors to give you service is due to the work of your own organization in this field. What guarantee would you have that the same service would be continued if we were to vacate the field?

Our only hope of getting a real service from any large manufacturer or distributor lies in our ability to deliver to them such a volume of business that it will be worth their while to disregard other channels of distribution. The longer we are satisfied with making small bargains in a small way, the longer we shall be in ridding ourselves of the enormous burden of overhead which the system of supposed free competition has piled on the back of agriculture in Western Canada.

LUBRICATING OILS

Your committee is not encouraging the bringing in of tank cars of lubricating oils for the harvest and winter season. It is not expedient to enumerate all the reasons here. We find, however, that it is not easy in many localities to raise an order exceeding 5,000 gallons. Then, too, more than three grades are sometimes required. There is also the risk involved in striking a cold snap at the time of shipment, and in addition the fact that farmers engaged in harvest operations cannot afford to wait for hours or make a second trip to town for unloading.

We are therefore organizing co-operative shipments of drum cars of between 60 and 65 drums. All grades can be shipped in either full, half or quarter drums, together with drums and cases of greases. We are setting the price at a reasonably low figure which leaves a safe margin to swell our patronage dividend at the end of the quarter.

* * *

It will be of interest to our members to know that we no longer find it necessary to boost the quality of Red Head oils or of Holland twine.

* * *

FUEL OILS

The number of points being served by the trucks of the Great West Distributors is steadily increasing. During the lull of summer operations stocks have accumulated and rapid service can now be given to large areas of the Province in tractor kerosene, distillate and gasoline.

COAL!

It may seem unseasonable to mention coal at this time. We wish to point out, however, that considerable money can be saved by taking delivery in August and September. Mine operators are making it worth our while to buy during these months because it enables them to build up their organizations ready for the peak load in October and November.

Write Central Office or see your Local secretary or Co-operative trustee.

U.F.A. Constituency Co-operatives

Stony Plain U.F.A. Co-operative Association have ordered a carload of Holland twine.

Blackie U.F.W.A., Cayley U.F.A., Okotoks U.F.A., High River U.F.A. and Brant U.F.A. Locals comprise the Okotoks-High River U.F.A. Co-operative Association.

The new Milo U.F.A. District Co-operative Association has chosen the following trustees: Wm. Osler, Queenstown, David B. Sims, Vulcan; M. Monner, Milo; R. Herdman, Vulcan; Chas. J. Northcott, Milo; V. J. Bertrand, Milo; Mrs. C. F. Noble, Vulcan; W. Herman, Milo, R. H. Shore, Milo, and Mrs. M. Monner, Milo.

Trustees of Lacombe District U.F.A. Co-operative Association, Ltd., are as follows, (name of Local in brackets): J. Mansell Smith, Alix, (Alix); W. H. Schmidt, Blackfalds, (Blindman Valley); F. E. Hawkins, Bentley, (Chapel); W. H. Hill, Clive, (Eclipse); T. F. Roberts, Lacombe, (Lakeside); Jas. Spink, Lacombe, (Lincoln); B. E. Williams, Clive, (Long Valley); W. S. Roper, Mirror, (Mirror); W. J. Barnes, Blackfalds, (Progressive); R. G. Dentman, Rimbev, (Rimbev); E. C. Sherburne, Clive, (Satinwood); G. W. Hand, Lacombe, (Spring Valley); A. B. Haarstad, Bentley, (Sunset); R. H. Haskins, Clive, (Westling). A. B. Haarstad is president, J. Mansell Smith, secretary, and T. F. Roberts, manager.

SPECIAL SESSION OF ASSEMBLY URGED

On page 28 of this issue appears an account of action taken by the U.F.A. Executive in urging the calling of a special session of the Legislature to make farmers' past indebtedness payable in wheat at a set price.

The Executive met on August 1st and 2nd. Owing to delay in publication of this number, in order to include an account of the proceedings at the Farmer-Labor conference, it was possible to include also a brief summary of the Executive meeting held after our usual date of issue.

Hon. Vernor W. Smith Dies Suddenly from Heart Failure

U.F.A. Minister Gave Great Services to Province

We deeply regret to record the sudden death of Hon. Vernor W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones in the Alberta cabinet, who succumbed to heart failure almost instantly, shortly after 6 o'clock on July 19th, as he was loading his car at his home in preparation to join his family in a holiday at Pigeon Lake. As he was carrying implements to the car, he was seen by Dr. Chatham, who lives next door, to stumble and fall. The doctor ran to his assistance, but found that he was already beyond help.

The loss of a Minister who combined high administrative capacity with a most attractive personality and kindly and courteous disposition has been universally



The late HON. VERNOR W. SMITH

deplored, and many tributes to the late Minister have appeared in the public press.

Mr. Smith was born on February 17th, 1864, the son of John Smith (Scotch) and his wife Amelia Gay (English) in Prince Edward Island. He was educated at Charlottetown and came West in 1883. He was engaged for 30 years on public contracts such as railroad construction and irrigation, and was connected with Foley, Welsh, Stewart and Co., for nearly twenty years, and had charge of the office and organization work of that company in British Columbia during the construction of the G. T. P. in that Province. In 1914 he bought a farm in the Camrose district, where he went to live. He took a keen interest in all agricultural affairs, being president of the U.F.A. Local and of the Camrose Agricultural Society. In 1921, as a U.F.A. candidate in the general election, he defeated Hon. George P. Smith, and was selected by Premier Greenfield for the portfolios of Railways and Tele-

phones. He was returned by substantial majorities in succeeding elections.

Of a retiring nature, he spoke seldom in debate, but when he did, in brief speeches dealing with the affairs of his departments, he showed a close grasp of the details of his departments, and clear understanding of their problems. Under his direction the northern railways, which in 1921, were in a deplorable condition of disrepair and inefficiency, were placed after the Government took control upon a sound basis as to operation and maintenance. That they commanded, when they were sold subsequently, a much higher price than had anywhere been anticipated, was undoubtedly in large measure due to the improvement which had been effected while they remained under his direction. The telephone department likewise has always been carried on in a most business-like manner under his direction.

Besides his widow, formerly Miss Lily Bury, Mr. Smith is survived by five children, Georgina, 14, Norma, 12, Betty, 10, Margaret, 8, and McBride, 6.

The funeral took place at Edmonton, on Friday, July 22nd, from First Presbyterian church to the Edmonton cemetery. It was attended by the Premier and Cabinet and members of the public service and representatives of the U.F.A., and by large number of men and women from every walk of life. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Roxborough.

Premier Brownlee's Tribute

"Mr. Smith has been one of our most valued Ministers, and was largely instrumental in the tremendous advantage reaped by the Province in the sale of the northern railways, which brought the Province \$26,000,000. He was a very wise counsellor and an extremely able business man. I had asked him to accept the portfolio of Provincial Secretary and that of Minister of Industries, and his appointment would have followed very shortly. His sudden death was a tremendous shock."

High tributes to the late Minister were paid by President Gardiner, and also by all leaders in the Alberta Legislature.

Dewberry U.F.A. (joint) Local are making progress, reports Harry Wood, secretary. They have had some interesting meetings. They co-operated with Ethelwyn, Greenlawn, Riverton and Hazeldine Locals in arranging a rally at Dewberry on July 20th.

"On the 19th of July Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., who was accompanied by Mr. John Fowlie, U.F.A. Director for Medicine Hat District, addressed a well-attended meeting at Irvine," writes J. E. von Schmidt, secretary. "Mr. Priestley dealt with the present conditions, its likely causes and the probable remedies of the distress which is still on the increase, not only in country but in town and cities.

The speaker stressed the value of organization and co-operation which were the only means to combat the evils of the present day. The hearty vote of thanks which was tendered Mr. Priestley showed how much the people who attended the meeting appreciated his talk. Mr. Fowlie dealt with the work of the organization and with the difficult problems which face the same.

U.F.A. Rally to Be Held in Drumheller on August 13th

The Day's Program—Brownlee, Gardiner, Garland, Priestley and Woodsworth Will Speak

As the first major event in a campaign of organization to be launched throughout the Province by the U.F.A. during the fall, a farmers' rally to be addressed by five outstanding speakers will be held in Drumheller on Saturday, August 13th. The rally is being held in response to an unanimous invitation from the City Council and Board of Trade of that city. Invitations were received from Mayor Hanley and D. E. R. Ewer, President of the Board, immediately after the appearance in our last issue of the announcement that the Edmonton U.F.A. Conference had decided to carry on a large scale campaign for membership throughout the Province, and were accepted by the Executive. All farmers whether members of the Association or not are invited to attend.

President Robert Gardiner, Premier Brownlee, E. J. Garland, M.P., representative of Bow River Federal constituency, Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, and J. S. Woodsworth, President of the recently organized Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, will be the principal speakers of the day.

The rally will be held in the spacious Drumheller Arena and it is anticipated that there will be a large attendance of farm people throughout the day. Arrivals will begin, it is expected, in the morning, and there will be a get-together and basket luncheon at the Midland Auto park in the shade of the trees at noon. There are facilities for bathing, of which many of the visitors will no doubt take advantage.

The program will commence in the Arena at 2:30 and will be continued until 5, when there will be an interval for the visitors to do any business they may have to transact in the city. The evening program will commence at 7:30. If possible amplifiers will be installed. Music will be provided by a local orchestra.

The Mayor and Board of Trade are arranging reception committees to meet the speakers and others, and every effort is being made to provide for the convenience of those who take part in the rally. Councillor Charles Burnham will be chairman of the civic committee, and President Ewer of the committee of the Board. A floor in the new wing of the Whitehouse Hotel has been reserved for speakers and officers.

While a large attendance is expected from the farm areas in the Drumheller district, arrangements have already been made for parties to travel by car from more distant points. Several Locals in the Calgary District will be represented at the gathering.

A special enlarged edition of the *Drumheller Mail* has been issued by A. F. Key, Editor, in preparation of the occasion, and copies have been distributed to farmers of the district inviting them to accept the invitation of the Council and Board of Trade.

Further large rallies at suitable points throughout the Province will be held after the harvest season.

The *Calgary Herald* and the U.F.A. Manifesto

And the Views of Some Eminent Bankers and Economists—Capitalism and Twentieth Century Bourbonism

By the EDITOR

Capitalism is unfortunate in some of its apologists.

For instance, after training upon the U.F.A. and its elected representatives its heaviest artillery of trite sarcasm, and sheer misstatement of the aims and purposes which the organized farmers in this Province have sought to attain, the *Calgary Herald*, in a recent editorial on the Manifesto of the Edmonton U.F.A. Conference, comes to the defence of the existing financial and economic system. It does so with arguments which many of the principal defenders of the system have long abandoned; which leading British Conservatives have discarded; and which only the Bourbons of capitalism would seek to maintain today.

It was a Bourbon who was reported to have declared, when faced by the prospect of collapse of the old feudal order: "After us, the deluge!" The more far-seeing of the defenders of modern capitalism are wiser.

The *Herald* appears to regard the abandonment of the gold standard (which the U.F.A. proposes) as a step towards financial ruin. It is just as insistent upon the virtues of gold as were one or two of Canada's bank presidents when they were called to give evidence in 1923 at the Parliamentary Inquiry into financial problems which the Labor and U.F.A. members had been the means of instituting. Since then, however, many things have happened. The financial system which seemed so firmly established has become insecure. Reparations, which in those days were regarded as sacred and only the Farmers and Labor dared to attack in Canada, have gone; at least, it is now quite certain that they will never be paid, and the *Herald*, ten years late, agrees.

A Repentant Sinner

As with reparations, so with gold. A great change of opinion is now beginning to take place. Even Lord Beaverbrook is with the heretics, and soon their views will have ceased to be heretical. Winston Churchill, who as Chancellor of the Exchequer in a British Conservative administration, sanctioned a return to the gold standard some years ago, has come to the penitent form, and confessed that what he did was done at the bankers' behest and that the bankers were wrong. Has not the *Herald*, which writes so disparagingly and airily of "U.F.A. theorists," heard of the speech delivered by Mr. Churchill a few weeks ago, when, he declared, as reported in the London *Daily Herald*, June 16th, "Gold is the cause which has stilled the traffic of our railways, put out the blast furnaces, quenched enterprise, thrown millions out of employment in every land . . . sabotaged every form of human effort and depreciated every service we can render one another."

But Mr. Churchill, who does not pretend to be an economist, and who as Chancellor merely followed the usual practice of taking orders from the banks, is not alone. John Maynard Keynes is an economist. He was the adviser of the

British treasury at Versailles in 1919, and predicted at that time, very accurately as events have shown, the course which the economic malady would take. He also predicted that Mr. Churchill's policy of deflation, banker-dictated, would bring the results which in fact it did bring. This is what Mr. Keynes writes in "The World's Economic Crisis," a very instructive book published this year, containing a series of lectures by half a dozen leading British economists. (Mr. Keynes is writing of Britain's departure from the gold standard in 1931):

" . . . there has been a still recent and in my judgment, most blessed event, of which we have not yet had time to gain the full benefit. I mean Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard. I believe that this event has been charged with beneficent significance over a wide field."

An Insane Currency System

The *Calgary Herald* is contemptuous of the "economic savants" of the U.F.A. who have not depended for their knowledge of economic history upon the propagandist literature of the banks. But here are the views of a banker—Sir Basil Blackett, K.B.E., K.C.S.I., Director of the Bank of England, as expressed in the book to which we have referred above:

"In view of what we have done with currency and what currency has done with us in the last twenty years, we are all of us fit for the lunatic asylum. If many currency experts go mad, it is the natural result of their coming face to face with the insanity of the monetary systems with which man has tortured himself ever since he passed from barter to money. Money was meant to be a yardstick with which to measure the value to be put on commodities and services in process of being exchanged for each other, but throughout the ages man has never been able to devise a monetary yardstick which did not at one time measure an inch and at another a hundred or more inches."

Yet it is the statesmen who have been in charge of the world's affairs while the world has been getting into its present difficulties, whom the *Herald* is alone willing to trust at the helm today. Because they have piloted the ship of state dangerously close to the rocks, they are obviously the only statesmen who can be trusted at pilots! Mr. Keynes is less trusting. He writes:

"Can we prevent an almost complete collapse of the financial structure of capitalism? With no financial leadership left in the world, and profound intellectual error as to causes and cures prevailing in the seats of power, one begins to wonder and to doubt."

"The Gold Mentality"

Let us turn to another economist, Professor Edwin Cannan, who, in the London *Times* of recent date, attributes financial errors of the past and present to what he describes as "the gold mentality." Professor Cannan has not been

a very great heretic, yet his argument leads to the conclusion that even as a basis for foreign trade gold is becoming shaky. It is not gold, it seems, that in the long run determines the exchange value of currency. "Theory and practice both teach," he states, "that the long run value of paper currency depends not on budgets, balance of trade, nor on exchange speculation, but on their internal purchasing power." He adds that this internal purchasing "can be regulated as easily as, or rather more easily than, that of any other monopolized commodity." To quote the *New English Weekly*, "Our congratulations are due to Professor Cannan on being the first 'expert' to remark that King Gold has nothing on."

If only the British electors could have heard Professor Cannan instead of Ramsay MacDonald in the election campaign of 1931, perhaps the result might have been slightly different. For it was Mr. MacDonald who, waving an ancient German paper mark before his audiences, told them that if they did not vote for a Government pledged to keep the country on the gold standard and balance the budget by imposing new burdens on the poor, the British pound would repeat the history of the old German currency.

The *Calgary Herald* dismisses with a shrug the proposal made by U.F.A. Members that the dollar be brought nearer than it is today to the exchange level of Australian and Argentine currency, or, at any rate, to parity with the British pound sterling. Yet it is a matter of common knowledge that the depreciated value of the Australian pound and the Argentinian currency has been of the very greatest benefit to the wheat producers of those countries and has placed them in a superior position to that of the Canadian exporters. Mr. Bennett talks of "unfair Russian competition," but allows the Canadian wheat grower to labor under a much more serious handicap by unfairly maintaining the dollar at a high level. A single illustration will make the matter clear. At the time when the price of wheat in Canada, Fort William basis, was about 63 cents, the corresponding price of Australian wheat in Australia was three shillings and three pence. At the par basis of exchange, this would be 78 cents in Canadian currency, a price which might well, in these days of depression, make the Canadian farmer envious. There is a similar situation today in both Australia and the Argentine. The *Herald* forgot to pass this information on to its readers.

"Economy" Anti-Social

May we touch upon one of the *Herald*'s own specialties, "economy?" It is a strong advocate of the cutting down of spending power. It has even been carrying on an "economy" campaign. Mr. Keynes has this to say on this subject:

"An economy campaign, in my opinion, is a beggar-my-neighbor enterprise, just as much as competitive tariffs or competitive wage reductions, which are perhaps more obviously of this description. . . . Thus, whenever we refrain from expenditure, whilst we undoubtedly increase our own margin, we diminish that of someone else; and if the practice is universally followed, everybody will be worse off. An individual may be forced by his private circumstances to curtail his normal expenditure, and no one can blame him. But let no one suppose that he is performing a public duty in behaving in this way. An individual or an institution or a public body, which voluntarily and unnecessarily curtails or postpones expenditure (Continued on page 26)

“The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation”

New National Movement Launched at Calgary Conference on August 1st Challenge to Existing Social Order—“Of Far Greater Importance to the Future of Canada Than the Imperial Conference at Ottawa”

By the EDITOR

To challenge the existing social order and to lay the foundations of the Co-operative Commonwealth, a Federation which from the beginning embraces the leading Farmer and Labor organizations in the four Western Provinces and in the near future is likely to cover every Province in Canada, was brought into being on August 1st, at a Conference in the Labor Temple, Calgary.

The launching of the new movement, to quote J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., is “of far greater importance to the future of Canada” than the Imperial Economic Conference now in session at Ottawa; for while the Ottawa Conference is seeking to restore prosperity by adding a few patches to the disintegrating system of capitalism, the object of the Federation is fundamental social reconstruction.

The chosen name of the Federation, which will bid for power in the next general election which some observers believe may be in near prospect, is “The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.” In the meantime a vigorous campaign will be carried on from Coast to Coast, U.F.A. representatives in Parliament joining with leading men and women in other Canadian Farmer and Labor bodies, in an effort to rouse the people to the urgent necessity for the democratic organization of the forces of citizenship as a means to the transformation of the economic order.

Expresses U.F.A. Purposes

President Robert Gardiner, M.P., who with the U.F.A. Executive, participated in the day's deliberations, expressed full approval of the name selected for the Dominion-wide organization — a name which expresses the purposes of the U.F.A. itself as this has been defined by successive Conventions of the Association. At the same time the identity of the U.F.A. and all its functions as an organization of Alberta farmers and farm women remain intact, and, as Mr. Gardiner indicated in the message to the membership of the Association published on page 9, it will continue to carry on, and with undiminished vigor, all the tasks in which it is now engaged, including the political, and it will extend its activities as far as may lie in its power.

The decisions of the Conference will be referred to the various member organizations for ratification, and in the meantime the U.F.A. will become in the larger field of Dominion affairs an integral part of the Federation, acting with the Federation in a national way.

E. J. Garland, M.P., was the Conference chairman.

Mass Meeting Precedes Conference

The birth of the new national movement followed a mass meeting held in the Legion Memorial Hall on the evening of July 31st, when Mr. Gardiner, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., and Alderman M. J. Coldwell, of Regina, leader of the Farmer-Labor party formed in Saskatchewan during the last week in July, delivered stirring addresses to an audience of more than 1,300 people who filled the hall to capacity long before the opening hour, while several hundreds were unable to gain admission. Speeches delivered on

that occasion, boldly setting forth the need to establish an economic and social system based upon new principles and a new plan, met with so enthusiastic a response as to leave no shadow of doubt as to the earnest desire of those present for great and vital change.

In his address to the mass meeting, President Gardiner reviewed the decisions of the Association on the major problems of economic reconstruction as expressed in U.F.A. Annual Conventions from year to year, and outlined the program adopted in accordance with those decisions at the recent Edmonton U.F.A. Conference. The 1931 Manifesto had contained a clear declaration to the effect that the goal of our movement is the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth; he hoped that means of co-operation with other social units to that end would be found. It was the desire of the Association to join in co-operation not only with Labor but with other groups also with this end in view.

Pays Tribute to Woodsworth

The President paid a high tribute to Mr. Woodsworth. He knew, he said, of no more sincere man in public life; and he had devoted himself completely to the service of the masses of the people at all times. Mr. Gardiner recalled the fact that time and time again predictions which had been made by members of the Labor and Farmer groups, as to the course of economic and social and political change, had been fulfilled—as in the case of war reparations, the cancellation of which had been forecast in Parliament by Mr. Woodsworth and U.F.A. members ten years ago, at a time when to suggest even the possibility of their cancellation was to be denounced as lacking in patriotism. Yet within the past few weeks, cancellation had been virtually achieved, with the general approval of world opinion.

It had been said that farmers could never co-operate with Labor because farmers were “capitalists.” If farmers were capitalists, Mr. Gardiner remarked, it was in virtue of what they OWED and not in virtue of what they OWNED. Their chief possessions were debts.

Society Has No Choice

“I would rather be a member of this Conference in Calgary, which has as its aim the co-operation of Farmer and

Labor groups, than of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa,” stated Mr. Woodsworth. “It is of far greater importance to the future of Canada. The old-line parties are planning for prosperity along the same old lines, but prosperity is not going to come that way. . . . Governments in the past have been but the mouthpieces of the financiers and industrial captains, though followers of the parties did not realize it. It becomes certain now that any Government which tries to bolster up the present system is doomed to defeat. Society has no choice; it has been shoved over the brink. Any man who stands on a public platform and says he can solve unemployment under the present system is either woefully ignorant or deliberately lying.”

Battle of Rising Generation

M. J. Coldwell, President of the Farmer-Labor party of Saskatchewan, who followed Mr. Woodsworth, declared in part: “We are fighting the battle of the rising generation, and if bonded interests, mere pieces of paper, hitherto held inviolate, conflict with the future and welfare of our young men and women, then the cause of humanity must come first and the bonded interests go under.”

At the Conference which took place on the day after the mass meeting, the choice of the name of the Federation occasioned considerable discussion. Several names were suggested but a large majority was recorded for the one finally chosen, as it was felt that this was all inclusive. It had the full approval of the U.F.A. delegation.

Officers Elected

To the position of President of the Federation the Conference unanimously elected Mr. Woodsworth, whose courage, eloquence, force and ability and unswerving devotion to principle have gained him a national reputation. Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., whose efficient and loyal service to Alberta farmers through their primary organization has won increasing recognition throughout the Province, is the elected Secretary. A Provisional Executive of seven members, who are given power to add to their numbers in order that all the Provinces may be represented, was elected, and will form, with the President and Secretary, the National Council of the Federation. A permanent Executive will be elected at the first annual conference of the Federation to be held in Regina next year.

BASIS OF FEDERATION

The basis upon which the various units in the Federation will co-operate was set forth in a brief document of six paragraphs, drawn up by a joint committee of Farmer and Labor representatives and adopted unanimously after amendment by the Conference. By the acceptance of this plan of co-operation the constituent organizations retain their

identity, but agree to collaborate upon a national scale for the purpose of gaining power to undertake the fundamental economic and social reconstruction to which each unit, by the decisions of its own conventions, has been committed. Recognition is given to the fact that each organization is bound by its own program, and also to the still more important fact that upon vital matters there is unity of purpose.

The document in which the character of the Federation is defined, is in the following terms:

1. A Federation of organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits.

2. The object of the Federation shall be to promote co-operation between the member organizations and to correlate their political activities.

3. We endorse the general viewpoint and program involved in the socialization of our economic life, as these have already been outlined and accepted by the Labor, Farmer and Socialist groups affiliating.

4. Organization—

(a) A Provincial Council in each Province composed of representatives of each member organization.

(b) A Dominion Council composed of a President and a Secretary appointed by the Annual Convention, and a delegate appointed by each member organization.

PRESIDENT



J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P. 6. The name of the Federation shall be "THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION (Farmer, Labor, Socialist.)"

Proposed Program

While the basis of the Federation is laid down in the six clauses given above, and the member organizations will be committed only to their terms the Conference went a step further in adopting after discussion a suggested program upon which the member organizations might be asked to agree. In general the U.F.A. is committed by the decisions of successive Annual Conventions of the Association to almost every detail of the program.

The proposed program is as follows:

1. The establishment of a planned system of social economy for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services.

2. Socialization of the banking, credit and financial system of the country, together with the social ownership, development, operation and control of utilities and natural resources.

3. Security of tenure for the farmer on his use-land and for the worker in his own home. ("Use land"—land used for productive purposes; by implication no such guarantee is given to the land speculator. —Editor.)

4. The retention and extension of all

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

President, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

Secretary, Norman F. Priestley.

Provisional Executive: George H. Williams, past president, U.F.C. (Saskatchewan); J. Queen, M.L.A., Winnipeg; Mrs. B. Latham, Edmonton; A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, representing the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; William Irvine, M.P., Wetaskiwin; Angus McInnes, M.P., Vancouver; (Labor); and Mrs. V. Lucas, president of the Women's Section of the U.F.C. (Sask. Section).

The Executive was elected on the recommendation of a nominating committee of which Mr. Gardner was chairman.

existing social legislation and facilities, with adequate provision for insurance against crop failure, illness, accident, old age and unemployment during the transition to the socialist state.

5. Equal economic and social opportunity without distinction of sex, nationality or religion.

6. Encouragement of all co-operative enterprises which are steps to the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

7. Socialization of all health services.

8. Federal Government should accept responsibility for unemployment and tender suitable work or adequate maintenance.

In respect to clause 4 above, it may be pointed out that insurance against crop failure has not been called for by the U.F.A. Convention and this is not a matter of U.F.A. policy.

Groups Represented

Among the various groups represented at the Conference, were the United Farmers of Alberta, the Canadian Labor Party and the Dominion Labor Party, Alberta branches; the United Farmers of Canada (Sask. Section), Independent Labor Party and Co-operative Labor Party of Saskatchewan; the Independent Labor Party of Manitoba; the Socialist Party of Canada (British Columbia), and the All Canadian Congress of Labor, whose headquarters are in Eastern Canada. Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., who had planned to be present as a representative of the Ontario farmers, was unable to attend.

The U.F.A. Executive were present in full strength, while among other officers and members of the Association and U.F.A. members of the Federal Parliament and the Alberta Legislature who watched the proceedings, some of them participating in discussions, were G. G. Coote, M.P.; E. J. Garland, M.P.; William Irvine, M.P.; Donald Cameron, M.L.A.; M. J. Conner, M.L.A.; W. H. Shield, M.L.A.; and J. M. Wheatley, Director for Bow River.

Several members of the United Farmers' delegation from Saskatchewan while en route to Calgary by car, met with a serious automobile collision at Beiseker on the day preceding the Conference, and on the afternoon of the Conference, still suffering painfully from broken bones and other injuries and severe shock, they obtained their doctor's permission to sit in at the proceedings. Their arrival was a signal for cheers. Relief that the injuries had proved less dangerous than had at first seemed prob-

able, and admiration of the courage which had inspired the delegates' action in leaving a sick room to make their contribution to the decisions of this historic conference, were the mingled emotions which evoked this applause.

The members of the Saskatchewan farmers' delegation who suffered injury in the accident when two cars collided at an intersection, were A. J. Macauley, President of the U.F.C. (Sask. Section), and Mrs. Macauley, who sustained severe bruises and shock and some lacerations; George Williams, Past President of the organization, one of whose ears was almost torn off, while a number of ribs were cracked; F. Herman, Vice-president, who sustained two large scalp wounds; Frank Eliason, Secretary, fractured ribs and head wounds and other injuries. The injured members of the party were attended to at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, and returned home two days after the Conference. Joseph Schmaltz of Beiseker, a farmer well known in the U.F.A., in which himself and his sons are active, who was driving the other car in the collision, sustained head wounds, cracked ribs and a dislocated shoulder and is now in the Calgary general hospital. His injuries were very severe but he is now out of danger.

Executive Plans Campaign

Immediately following the close of the Conference a meeting of the Provisional Executive was held and preliminary plans were made for the carrying on of a campaign of organization in various parts of Canada. It was decided that Messrs. William Irvine, M.P., and A. R. Mosher should undertake a campaign in Ontario and New Brunswick, while organization in Nova Scotia will be undertaken by E. J. Garland, M.P.

The Executive endorsed a resolution passed by the Western Labor Conference expressing disapproval of the reduction in ex-soldiers' relief payments by the Federal Government, and submitting "that had reductions in national expenditure on account of war been necessary, they should have been made on the bonded interest and indebtedness of the Dominion," while it was further submitted "that to reduce the payments to disabled veterans and their dependents and at the same time to maintain the payments of interest free of income tax is but additional evidence of the Government's failure to place human necessity before the privilege of vested capital."

SECRETARY



NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

Why Capitalism Must Go—Soon

"The capitalist system is tottering. Unfortunately we cannot be entirely detached because we are affected in the common smash. . . . The difficulty of the system is how to consume the goods which the system is able to produce. The greatest danger in the world from the system is the danger that the only means of consuming these goods to an adequate extent is by another WORLD WAR." —Lord Marley, in the British House of Lords, June 22nd, 1932.

A Nation-wide Movement to Achieve the Co-operative State

By THE PRESIDENT



of the future is the prevailing attitude of mind amongst the masses.

Bearing in mind these conditions, a Conference, representative of the various branches of U.F.A. activities, was held in Edmonton on June 29th and 30th to consider the situation. There was a division of opinion as to the ability of the present economic system to survive the depression. Some present believed that we would have at least one more era of prosperity. This difference of opinion is to be found amongst the people in all walks of life, and is not confined to the farmers alone.

Immediate Relief Essential

First hand information from all over the Province was available as to the seriousness of the situation. It was recognized that immediate relief was essential, and further, that such relief could be most quickly brought about by a policy calculated to increase price levels, more particularly of primary products. A properly controlled policy of inflation would assist considerably towards this and would at the present time be of valuable assistance. If the Dominion Government could be induced to take action along these lines, boldly departing from precedent in monetary policy as Great Britain did a year ago in the face of a national crisis, it could make a greater contribution to the restoration of the farmers' purchasing power than by any of the measures that have up to the present been suggested at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. British statesmen did not hesitate to abandon the gold standard when the needs of the country demanded such action. Canadian statesmanship should be not less courageous; for there never has been a time in the history of our country when the need for quick and effective action to relieve the economic life of the Dominion from paralysis was so great. Unless the price levels of agricultural products are substantially increased it will be impossible for the farmer even to pay the interest on his liabilities.

Fundamental Social Reconstruction

The Conference in Edmonton recognized, however, that any benefit to be derived from the patching up of the present system can be only temporary. It is

therefore necessary to concentrate our efforts upon the major task of laying the foundation of a new economic system. Only by the establishment of a new economic order whereby the fruits of human labor can be distributed equitably will it be possible to keep in continuous operation the means of production with which we have been endowed by modern science and technology. To effect this transformation is our chief task. *Its accomplishment will bring to our own and future generations a rich reward in social well-being, for there never has been a time in the world's history when the opportunity for the masses to obtain economic independence and enjoy an abundant life has been so great as it is today. To seize that opportunity requires only intelligence and united action.*

This is a task that we as a farmers' group cannot accomplish alone, even if our industry be organized efficiently, not only in Alberta, but from Coast to Coast. We must be prepared to co-operate with other social units who suffer today as the result of the breakdown of the economic system. Many such units, as firmly convinced as ourselves of the necessity of social reconstruction, have long been organized. They are now rapidly gaining strength. The conference made a definite offer of effective co-operation with such organizations. Co-operation involves continuous consultation and co-ordination of effort. It involves action not only on a Provincial but on a Dominion-wide scale, for it is only on such a scale that co-operating groups can make a bid for power to bring about the fundamental changes in the economic system upon the necessity of which they are agreed. In order that people of the Dominion may be able to identify the various groups as parts of a great national movement, it is desirable that the nation-wide movement shall be known under a single national name.

I write on the eve of a Conference in Calgary at which a definite effort is to be made to establish co-operation between all units committed to a policy of social reconstruction, and to choose such a national name. I am very hopeful of success. I am quite confident that this result will be achieved without prejudicing in any way the particular activities in which the U.F.A. is now engaged. The identity of the Association, and the name under which for a quarter of a century it has carried on all the functions of a primary organization of Alberta farmers, will be preserved.

Robert Gardiner

PRESIDENT

(The decisions of the Calgary Conference, reached after the above message was written by President Gardiner, are described elsewhere.—Editor.)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

The Second Effort

Alberta Wheat Pool and Pool Elevators Outline Policies for Coming Crop Year

Alberta Pool elevators will be operated during the coming crop year in exactly the same manner as was followed during the crop year which has just passed, that is to say, that these elevators will be operated under public license, free to receive delivery of grain from any grain grower, and that Pool members will be given the option of disposing of their grain under any of the methods provided by the Canada Grain Act and obtaining the full market price for same or of disposing their wheat on Pool basis, accepting the prevailing initial payment and participating in any future payments which may accrue from the pooling thereof. Any portion of a member's grain may be pooled or any portion sold outright for cash.

Definite assurance is given that no deductions for elevator reserve, commercial reserve, or for repayment to apply on the 1929 overpayment will be taken from the proceeds of any grain delivered for pooling or for immediate sale during the 1932-33 crop year.

It is just a little over a year ago, on July 16th, 1931, that the Alberta Pool reached the decision to modify growers' contracts in order to permit them to sell on the open market. This step necessitated a re-organization of the Pool system, the establishment of an Alberta Wheat Pool sales agency and the conducting of a vigorous campaign to obtain large handlings for Pool elevators. It will be a matter of considerable gratification to all supporters of the co-operative movement to learn that the Alberta Pool was successful in its endeavors and its elevator system handled a volume of grain second only to the banner crop year of 1928-29.

The situation has been placed squarely before the membership. It has been frequently pointed out that the adherence of the membership to the Pool elevator system was the only means by which the debt incurred by the 1929 overpayment could be cleared away. The splendid response on the part of the members of the organization, together with the added volume of grain contributed by non-Pool growers, resulted in the Alberta Pool making real progress towards recovery during the darkest year of the current depression.

The Alberta Wheat Pool, through the aid of its splendid elevator system, has taken its first step in the direction of recovery and now is faced with the problem of a second effort. The objective for the coming crop year is to increase the handlings of the Alberta Pool elevator

system over that of the 1931-32 crop year, when approximately 42 million bushels of grain were delivered to these elevators.

The Pool financial year closed on July 15th, and it will be some time before a financial statement is finally complete. It has been definitely established, however, that the earnings of Alberta Pool elevators during the past crop year have been sufficient to take care of full depreciation on all properties and to provide for interest payment due September, 1932, on the amount owing to the Alberta Government. This is a real accomplishment in the face of exceptionally keen competition due to light crops in a considerable portion of the country.

The financial statement presented by the auditors as of July 15th, 1931, showed the Alberta Pool to have free net assets in excess of the liabilities to the Government of Alberta of approximately \$3,580,000. The statement at the end of 1932 fiscal year, when finally prepared by the auditors, will show a considerably improved position.

"The road back" is always the hardest one to travel. Just now the whole world is seeking for some highway which will lead humanity out of the swamps of depression. The Alberta Wheat Pool has found a way to extricate itself, has made considerable progress along the road to recovery, and only needs a continuance of the loyalty of the grain growers of the Province to give it further impetus in that direction.

* * *

THE 1932 POOL

Wheat growers who desire to place any wheat in the 1932-33 Pool are advised that the amount of the initial payment has not as yet been determined and it will probably be August 15th before the figure can be definitely set. In the meantime wheat will be accepted for pooling on storage tickets, either special binned or graded, issued to the grower. Whenever initial payment is definitely fixed, cheques will be sent out for the settlements which have been held up during the interval. Any storage charges will be absorbed by the Pool from July 16th until the date the initial payment is established on any wheat held for pooling under definite arrangements, provided the head office has been advised by the shipper or our agent immediately following receipt of any such wheat for storage. Under no other conditions will such storage charges be absorbed.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

WHY CREDIT IS NOT EXTENDED BY POOL ELEVATORS

The basis of equity upon which the Alberta Wheat Pool is formed provides the very important requirement that patrons must all be treated alike. This prevents the organization from giving special privileges to some and denying the same to others.

Some of our members are wondering why the Wheat Pool does not extend to certain of its patrons credit for the purchases of such commodities as binder twine and oil. It is obvious that if the Wheat Pool takes a step in that direction and provides a few patrons with binder twine or oil, every member who has not been given the same opportunity has a just grievance. It simply is not fair or equitable to give such a privilege to only a few and deny the same to the mass of the membership. Alberta Wheat Pool is not in a financial position to extend credit for harvesting necessities to all its members and therefore it cannot consider any suggestion to permit a few to obtain such advantages.

Reports have come in to head office of Pool elevators that certain grain companies have adopted the policy of providing a certain selected group of their patrons with credit for binder twine and oil. In return for this favor the grain grower is expected to deliver his grain to the grain company's elevator. Some Pool members have been approached with this inducement in an effort to obtain their grain business. Of course the policy of a grain company in this respect is a concern of its own, but we desire to point out that it certainly is not an equitable one as far as the farming population is concerned.

Alberta Pool elevators are seeking for business on a fair and open basis and we believe that the policy of equity under which they are operated is one that appeals to the majority of grain growers in the Province. We do not suggest that a member should turn down an offer of credit for needed supplies if such an arrangement is helpful or convenient to him. Further, we think it is a matter of duty for a grain grower who obtains such a concession to arrange immediately upon threshing to deliver sufficient grain to pay for the commodity purchased. Beyond that no obligation exists to deliver additional grain and the balance should come to a Pool elevator.

* * *

THE "FOREIGN-CONTROLLED" WHEAT POOLS

John Bayne Maclean, president of the Maclean Publications, in an article on "The Fight for Empire Unity" (which appeared in July 15th issue of *Maclean's Magazine*) makes the following statement:

"Our foreign controlled Wheat Pool made the vital mistake of trying to take their business away from their regular English merchants and do it direct. Naturally the latter dropped the Canadians, which was one reason why the Pool went on the rocks. The main reason was that Canada had been milked dry by foreign financial interests which, as usual, left the taxpayer holding the bag."

The above is rather an astonishing statement for a man of the wide experience of Mr. Maclean to make. If the well-travelled and well-read president of one of the leading Canadian publishing houses knows so little about the Wheat Pool, what can be expected of the ordinary Canadian citizen?

The idea that the Canadian Wheat Pools are or were foreign controlled is simply too ridiculous to discuss. These Pools have always prided themselves on the democratic lines on which they are formed. Control lies in the hands of the Pool members as far as it is possible to place it there. No foreign interests of any

kind ever had the slightest influence in the Canadian Wheat Pools. The directing of these organizations is done by practical farmers and the personnel of the business administration is composed of Canadians. We repeat, to say that the Pools were or are foreign controlled, is the height of absurdity.

The statement that the Wheat Pool made a fatal mistake in trying to take their business away from regular English merchants and as a consequence failure resulted, is not founded on fact. It is true that the Wheat Pools established a London office, but it is not true that British purchasers of Canadian wheat were decreased because that office was established. In the crop year 1929-30 Britain purchased a proportionately larger volume of Argentine wheat because that wheat flooded the British market and was offered at distress prices due to the exceptionally large Argentine crop. A similar situation occurred during the crop year just past, when Argentine and Australian wheat have been sold in a larger comparative volume to that of Canadian wheat due to the low-priced currency of both of those countries. The abolition of the Wheat Pool office in London certainly has not shown any particular benefit to the Canadian wheat trade, and the question still exists whether it would not be wise for some similar agency to be re-established in the capital of Great Britain.

Canadian trade observers in Europe are of the opinion that it is a great pity that no Canadian company seems to be able to take the Pool's place, as all the export business in Canadian wheat in Holland, Switzerland, and Germany is being done by big companies which have a strangle-hold on the Argentine business. It is only natural that they should push the sale of Argentine wheat. Men who should know have pointed out that one of the best features of the Pool's policy was its London office, which was daily in telephone communication with the Continent, could shade prices when necessary and could get a lot of business which, owing to the difference in time, cable charges and general inconvenience of dealing direct with Canada, could not be obtained otherwise. Certainly it is quite manifest today that there is a real need for a large Canadian organization being in direct touch with wheat buyers in Europe if Canada wishes to market her wheat to the best advantage. It may be news to Canadian wheat growers to know that some United States grain firms have established representatives in Europe and have been doing a very good trade in Canadian wheat.

It is a well known fact that the British grain trade has changed very materially during the last few years. The concentration of milling in the hands of a few great corporations has done more to eliminate grain trade middlemen than anything the Pools have ever done. The same trend is noticeable on the continent of Europe. These great milling corporations, we are led to believe, actually preferred dealing with the Pools because they could supply large quantities of any particular kind of grain to suit the millers' needs.

Mr. Maclean is quite unfair to the Pools in his reference to their financial difficulties. Similar or greater difficulties have been experienced by virtually every great Canadian corporation during the past three years. It is hard to understand why Mr. Maclean should particularly pick on the Pools. These organizations are now on the way to recovery, are doing their level best to free themselves from the indebtedness incurred through the 1929 overpayment and are destined to play an important part in the Canadian grain trade in the future. It may yet be proven that their overseas policy was not as unsound as Mr. Maclean suspects. The re-establishment of Canadian wheat selling offices in Britain and Europe may be brought about in the not distant future.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

THE TEACHINGS OF CHARLES GIDE

"You have not only been one of the first and one of the most ardent builders of co-operative unity," the Co-operative Congress at Nimes told Charles Gide on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. "For more than fifty years of teaching and propaganda you have in a world tormented and ravaged by contrary doctrines, kept burning our faith in co-operation. You have helped to give us a common soul. You have taught us to be modest and proud at the same time. You have taught us to admire the humble and persevering pioneers of Rochdale. You have taught us that they are worth more 'than all the knowledge of learned men and scribes which is laid down in books of law.' You have taught the co-operative movement to be satisfied with its role of Cinderella and to play in diligently, and you have taught us that by carrying out these humble tasks methodically and perseveringly we can change the face of the world. You have shown us co-operation is the greatest power for social reform. You have restored the sense of dignity to the consumers. You have shown that their interest was everybody's interest, and you tried to place it above the interests of individuals, even above the interests of class."

Charles Gide was a distinguished French economist and a co-operator of international repute. He was one of a group of great men developed by consumers' co-operation in Europe. Undoubtedly with passing years producers' co-operatives will develop similar figures—men who will teach the world that the interests of the producers are everybody's interests too; men who will point out that when the primary producer is ground down by low prices the world loses a consumer of tremendous power as well. The great lesson of the current depression seems to be that the world cannot afford to bankrupt her primary producers without running the risk of ruining international trade so necessary for the welfare of all the nations.

* * *

CAN STAND COMPARISON

The *Edmonton Journal* lends the prestige of its larger circulation to an editorial from the *Vegreville Observer* which ridicules the operations of certain farmers' co-operative organizations during the past few years. The Donatville Credit Society, the Alberta Livestock Pool and the Alberta Wheat Pool are the instances cited.

Granted that many co-operatives have not been the success their founders hoped, is it not true that this situation is due to conditions over which the co-operatives had no control? They have been victims of a crisis caused by the collapse of an over-expanded profit-seeking system.

The position of the co-operatives has been over-publicised. On the other hand, the ghastly failures of an infinitely greater number of profit-seeking private corporations have been minimized or completely hidden from the public gaze in order that these failures might not cause added panic among the already badly frightened population.

The Donatville Credit Society may have been mismanaged, but its losses (if any) were a flea-bite compared with the losses in the collapse of the McDougall-Cowan Co., Solloway-Mills, and a score of other bond and investment houses.

The St. Paul incident, over which the Livestock Pool is slayed, is trivial compared with the financial difficulties of the Burns Co., largest meat packers in the West, which has passed its preferred and mortgage bonds dividends

and finds the value of its plant and business now fixed at less than \$2,000,000 instead of the \$15,000,000 at which it was capitalized a couple of years ago. The losses of investors in that concern have been tremendous.

The Alberta Wheat Pool sustained a heavy loss, it is true, but it did so in the gallant attempt to hold prices from a sudden and calamitous fall, a task which was performed in the interest of wheat growers by the Governments of the United States, France, Italy, Germany and other countries at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. The true story of the services performed by the Canadian Wheat Pools for the benefit of all the wheat growers of Canada has not yet been told.

Even at that the Wheat Pool's losses from over payment don't look so bad when compared with the huge losses sustained by the Canada Power and Paper Co., headed by the First Capitalist in Canada, Sir Herbert Holt, the giant Abitibi corporation, now rocking dizzily from financial losses and seeking the aid of the Ontario Government, and dozens more in the same predicament.

It may be argued that such private corporations are responsible to their own shareholders and have not secured government aid and consequently the comparison is unfair. But these corporations are the repositories of huge amounts of capital provided by insurance companies, trust companies, banks, etc.—the savings of the nation. The people must pay in the end whether as individuals or through the governments.

And further, about government guarantees: the people of this country have as yet been told exceedingly little of what has been done in this respect. Possibly for the sake of our national life it is just as well. But co-operative concerns are not the only ones given government guarantees!

A co-operative state may be far in the offing, 'tis true. The only nearly co-operative state in the world today is Denmark. The produce of Danish farmers is marketed for Danish farmers, not to make millionaires. Watered stock to lure the uninformed investors has no place in Danish co-operative societies. Decent business methods and ethics supplant the lust for wealth and power which has cracked wide open the boasted profit-seeking competitive methods of the world.

* * *

A BIG HANDICAP

Competition with Soviet Russia on wheat production is a menace that faces the farmers of Western Canada. No one can foretell just how the Soviet's plans will work out, but certain prominent Canadians feel that our prairie farmers are quite competent and capable of producing wheat even cheaper than wheat growers in the U.S.S.R. That may be true, but the fact remains that our prairie growers are compelled to compete under heavy disadvantage. A correspondent for a big Canadian newspaper chain clearly outlines the advantage possessed by the Russian farmer. He says:

"Remember, a Russian state and collectivised agriculture has no overhead capital charge, no mortgages, no middlemen, no rentals, no brokerage charges, no vested interests, no high prices for land—because land cannot be bought or sold. There is a flexible taxation that can be varied indefinitely to meet the exigencies of bad seasons."

When one realizes the position of Western Canadian farmers in regard to mortgages, capital charges, high prices for land and the task of supporting numerous middlemen, it must be admitted that it will take a tremendous effort to meet the competition of Russian wheat producers in the markets of the world.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

ABOUT THE STATEMENTS

It should be clearly understood by Alberta Wheat Pool members that the statements recently sent out covering the standing of reserve funds and of 1928-1929 Pool payments are merely for the information of the individual member. These statements are not a demand for repayment of the 1929 overpayment in any respect. As has been previously explained, it is proposed to make use of the earnings from the Alberta Pool elevator system to provide sums for the repayment of the 1929 overpayment. In this way it is proposed to reestablish the growers' original equity in the elevator system as represented by the accumulation of reserve funds.

It has not been a pleasant task to send out these statements showing the individual overpayments, particularly at a time when a great deal of hardship and suffering is being experienced by the farmers throughout the Province. Nevertheless, this is a duty that cannot be avoided. The directors and delegates considered the only course to follow was the straightforward one of showing in full detail the actual position of each member.

The statement of reserve funds sent out covers deduction of elevator and commercial reserves as made from deliveries on Pool basis over previous years, and also includes any accumulation of undistributed interest on such reserve funds up to and including July 15th, 1931. This statement has been brought up to date simply as information to individual Pool members. These funds have been fully invested in existing elevator facilities, which in turn are pledged as security to the Provincial Government in connection with the 1929 overpayment. It should be clearly understood that no possibility exists of any distribution being made of any part of these assets in the near future.

One thing that we would emphasize is that the plan devised to free the Wheat Pool from the financial obligation incurred by the 1929 overpayment is one that will bear no hardship on any member. By delivering his grain to a Pool elevator a Pool member will aid in the reestablishment of the Pool elevator system free from any obligation whatsoever. Alberta Pool elevator system is valuable property and worthy of any effort that can be made to free it from the encumbrance of debt.

Again we reiterate that no deductions for elevator reserve, commercial reserve or for repayment to apply on the 1929 overpayment will be taken from the proceeds of any grain delivered to Pool elevator facilities, either on Pool or open market basis, in the marketing of the 1932 crop during the coming season.

* * *

CHICAGO GRAIN EXCHANGE SUSPENDED

The Chicago Board of Trade—the largest grain exchange in the world—is threatened with closure by the United States Government. The board has been found guilty of violating the law by refusing clearing house privileges to the Farmers National Stabilization Corporation, organized under the Farm Board's sponsorship. The suspension would become effective August 8th, but a loop-hole was left by which the board could evade the suspension order. This depends upon whether or not the board of trade will recede from its original position.

The president and other officials of the Chicago Board of Trade have announced that they will defy the governmental order. Certainly it would appear that the matter will be aired in the courts when the constitutionality of the grain futures act will be questioned. The spokesmen of the exchange contend that the Farmers National was a poor risk on the clearing house corporation. The reply of the commission under the grain

futures act was: "The Federal Farm Board is in the business of encouraging and supporting co-operative associations of this kind, has a mandate from the Congress to carry out that policy. As a matter of practical common sense it is not reasonable to suppose that it would take action defeating that purpose."

The Chicago Board of Trade much resembles the House of Bourbon in that it forgets nothing and learns nothing. Its effort to stifle the producers' co-operative movement in the United States and to defy the Government of that republic may gain support and applause from its self-seeking adherents. The free people of the United States of America, however, will never condone the setting up of an autocracy within any business, no matter how large, which can and will dictate to the Government of the country what will or will not be done regarding questions of national importance.

* * *

A Port Alberni, B.C., farmer declared that farming is a luxury for the wealthy only. A short time ago, he stated, he forwarded two bales of wool to the brokers to be washed, combed and sold. Instead of receiving a cheque, he received a bill for \$3.80.

* * *

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Harvest time will soon be here in Western Canada and it is becoming more apparent that the wheat crop will not fulfill its earlier promise of abundance. Hot dry winds have been prevalent in large sections of Western Canada and lack of rain has prevented the grain filling properly. At that it is probable that the West will produce possibly around 400 million bushels of wheat this year, which is at least one hundred million more than last year. It is now obvious that the carry-over will probably be about the same as last year, when it totalled 133 million bushels, not counting the Canadian wheat in store in the United States and on lake steamers which would add about seven million to the above total. Exports from Canada dropped off severely during the last few weeks, consequently the carryover will not be as low as previously estimated.

United States' total wheat crop will possibly be around 680 million bushels. Prices have been so low there that a movement has started in the Dakotas to hold wheat on farms for a dollar a bushel.

The European wheat crop will be some 40 million bushels less than last year, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Germany has an exceptionally large wheat crop; the French crop is good, especially in the north and Italy, too, has a very good crop, while Spain's production will be considerably higher than last year. The big falling off in European production is in the Danubian countries, where it is estimated supplies will be one hundred million less than last year and little wheat will be available for export. Broomhall estimates world requirements during the coming crop year will be as large as during the present crop year—about 774 million bushels.

Conditions in Russia are problematical. An official statement forecasts larger yields than last year but dry weather which has been prevailing over large areas will cut down the spring wheat yield. Authentic reports from that country are awaited with keen interest and some apprehension.

In the Southern Hemisphere conditions for growing wheat crops have been fairly good, particularly in Australia. Some anxiety was felt in Argentina because of unfavorable weather for the growing crops, but at this early stage it is difficult to predict results.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Distribution of U. S. Farm Board Wheat in China

The 15,000,000 bushels of wheat which the U. S. Farm Board sold to China has made possible the building of a vast system of dykes and levees in the Yangtse Valley for protection against floods and at the same time has opened a substantial new market for wheat by converting more than 2,000,000 Chinese from rice eaters to wheat consumers. The commission which handled the distribution of Farm Board wheat organized a vast army of over a million laborers who were willing to work for the wheat or flour they received. These men were put to work on building a system of over 2,000 miles of first-class permanent dykes. At the end of each day's work they were paid with wheat or with flour. It is estimated that over 2,000,000 Chinese have been converted into wheat eaters because these people have learned they can do more work over a longer period of time on less wheat than they have been accustomed to do on a larger quantity of rice.

STEAMSHIP POOL ESTABLISHED

Owners of Canadian steamers on the Great Lakes have been passing through tribulation. Competition has been so excessive that freight rates have fallen continually. New low record for grain carrying on the Great Lakes was created when a charter called for the payment of 3½ cents a bushel on a cargo of grain from the head of the lakes to Montreal.

In order to rectify conditions the ship owners have banded themselves together into one organization, appointed a manager and are planning on measures that will raise rates to economic levels. Actually what the ship owners are doing is forming a pool in the same manner as the wheat growers of the prairies formed their wheat pools. By a rather curious turn of events the manager of this new shipping pool is James Stewart, erstwhile noted grain man who so steadily battled the wheat pools in years past. Apparently he must think a shipping pool is a fine thing for ship owners but he never would admit it was a good thing for farmers to band themselves together in a pool.

As stated previously, the purpose of this Great Lakes' shipping pool is avowedly to raise prices of carrying grain. We have seen no criticism of it from those newspapers who were so hostile to the Wheat Pool and who continually flaunted the "law of supply and demand" as the only method by which grain farmers should operate. It looks as though this shipping pool is giving very little consideration to the law of supply and demand. They have already planned a way to circumvent it and to prevent keen competition. Each ship owner will be allowed a certain percentage of the total grain to be hauled and cargoless ships will be taken out of competition and tied to their wharves.

Very likely the ship owners' pool will be a success. Business men in the various shipping concerns are used to close organization. They realize the benefits of co-operation and the terrible consequences of unrestricted competition. Their co-operative activities we desire to point out, furnishes a worthy object lesson to the farmers of Western Canada.

"What is that which is described as untold wealth?"

"That which doesn't appear on the income tax return."

C. W. S. Buys Pool Wheat

During the third week of July a grain transaction of more than usual interest occurred when the Alberta Wheat Pool disposed of 320,000 bushels of wheat to the British Co-operative Wholesale Society. This wheat was loaded on the steamer *Fresno City* from the Alberta Pool terminal at Prince Rupert for transport to Great Britain.

The purchase of this cargo of wheat was arranged by A. H. Hobley, wheat buyer for the Co-operative Wholesale Society, who is on one of his biennial tours of Canada, being accompanied on this occasion by A. Pickup and T. Smailes, directors of the British Co-operative Wholesale Society. This delegation called at the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool in Calgary and also at the Vancouver offices of the organization. Mr. Hobley has been coming to Canada on regular trips for many years. He usually brings with him several of the directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society which is one of the big businesses of Great Britain.

For some years the C. W. S. was one of the best patrons of the Canadian Wheat Pool. Since the three Provincial Pools of Western Canada separated and the offices in London and Europe were closed, there has been comparatively little direct selling and that done only by the Alberta Pool which has its terminals on the Pacific coast. Apparently the Co-operative Wholesale Society is anxious to do business direct with the producers' co-operatives in Western Canada, and this recent wheat order is evidence of that fact.

Italy to Back Her Wheat Growers

The Italian Government has appropriated \$20,000,000 to support the price of wheat in Italy during the coming crop year. In addition, milling quotas and import restrictions will be once again put in force in order to provide against foreign competition for Italian trade.

Australian Pools Establish Selling Agency in Britain

The several wheat pools of Australia have banded together in co-ordination with the Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federations, Limited, (London) and established a great grain selling organization in Britain. It is now an important Dominion factor on the great Baltic Exchange, London, and also operates extensively in the wheat market in Liverpool. The establishment of this agency followed the successful operation of Empire Dairies in the co-operative distribution of dairy products in the United Kingdom.

"LEAKING THROUGH"

(*Clareholm Local Press*)

Now that it is just beginning to trickle through that a big share of the Service Loan went either directly or indirectly to bolster up partially wrecked Canadian financial institutions, the public is beginning to get suspicious of official actions. Montreal raised an awful howl over the twenty-two millions that went to back up the Wheat Pools, but they succeeded in smothering official action that came to the rescue of our large and chartered money institutions. We Canadians are not children. A little bad news will not bowl us over. And we are getting tired of whitewashing the blunders of so-called "big" men for the sake of public expediency.

WARRIOR!

On dark, gray, dismal mornings when the task

A little more of courage seems to ask,
A little more of strength of hand and will,
Go bravely forward to the battle still,
Remembering against the blows that fall,

Not to fight on is easiest of all.

To drop the burden on your shoulders laid,
Because the way is long and you're afraid,
Requires no manhood. You may step aside,

And have it said, within you courage died,
But those who follow must brave the hurt
Of carrying on the battle you desert.

Stand up to life! What if the times are ill?

Men can repair their fortunes if they will.
Mourn not so bitterly an empty purse,
To have an empty heart and mind is worse.

'Tis easy, fearing danger, to take flight,
The brave man chooses still to stay and fight.

Canadian Grain Stocks

The visible supply of Canadian wheat as at July 22 was 131,410,133 bushels as compared with 110,485,419 bushels at the same date a year ago.

Increased Elevator Storage at Vancouver

An increased storage in Vancouver terminal elevators of approximately a million and a half bushels is planned for the coming fall by the Vancouver Harbor Board. The extra storage will give the port a total terminal capacity of 17,703,000 bushels. In addition to this, Prince Rupert, New Westminster and Victoria have terminal space totalling over three million bushels. The total terminal capacity of all Pacific coast terminal elevators will thus be over 20 million bushels as compared with around 90 million bushels at Fort William-Port Arthur.

College Entrance Exams.

Would a jackass starve because he stands up to his belly in grass?

No!

Right.

Would a monkey starve because he was surrounded by too many cocoanuts?

No!

Fine.

Would a bedbug starve because there are too many lumberjacks in his bunk?

No!

Correct.

Would a worm starve because the apple he occupies is too big for him?

No!

Great.

Would a maggot starve because the pile he lives in is too high, wide and juicy?

No!

You're getting better. Keep going.

Would free and independent citizens starve because they raised too much to eat?

Sure! Can't you see 'em do it?

Right again.

Now can you tell me what's the difference between a jackass, monkey, bedbug, worm, maggot, and a freeborn citizen?

If the others starved because they had more than they could eat, they wouldn't vote for starvation, whereas the free and independent citizen can and does.—*American Guardian*.

GREATER POWER . . . LOWER PRICE . . . GREATER POWER . . . LOWER PRICE

Cut Cropping Costs with

THE NEW IMPERIAL TRACTOR DISTILLATE

As soon as distribution can be made from its three Western refineries Imperial Oil Limited will market a new product for tractors to be known as Imperial Tractor Distillate. It will sell at a new low price.

The new Imperial Tractor Distillate is an Imperial Oil achievement in securing high quality at a low price. It is a superior fuel for tractor use specially made to give more power and greater economy. Because of its low price and efficiency it will mean a decided reduction in the farmer's power bill. Every effort will be made to ensure an early and continuous supply at all Imperial bulk distributing points in the Western provinces.

A heavy demand is certain, so see your nearest Imperial Oil agent and arrange now for your supply of Imperial Tractor Distillate.

Tankage at 1,200 Western Points

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

GREATER POWER . . . LOWER PRICE . . . GREATER POWER . . . LOWER PRICE

The Future of Transportation in Canada

Consolidation of All Transportation Services Essential
—Creation of Monopoly Will Make Public Ownership Imperative.



By C. S. BURCHILL, M.A.,
Lecturer in History and Political Economy at
Mount Royal College, Calgary

PART II

"Transportation," says H. G. Wells, "is civilization." If this epigram be true, Canada is surely the most civilized nation in the world. We have more miles of railway per capita than any other country in the world. We have spent over \$300,000,000 in developing an unrivalled canal system. Within the next few years we will double this sum in largely unjustifiable expenditure on the St. Lawrence waterway scheme (1), and in connection with unemployment relief we are developing a large and rather unnecessary highway system.

Largely Unco-ordinated

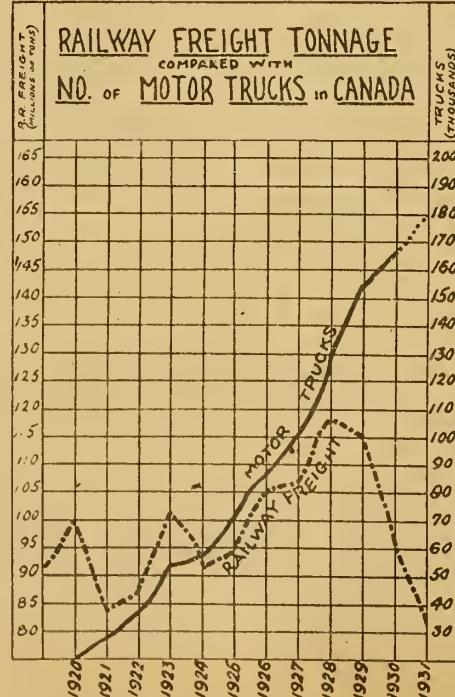
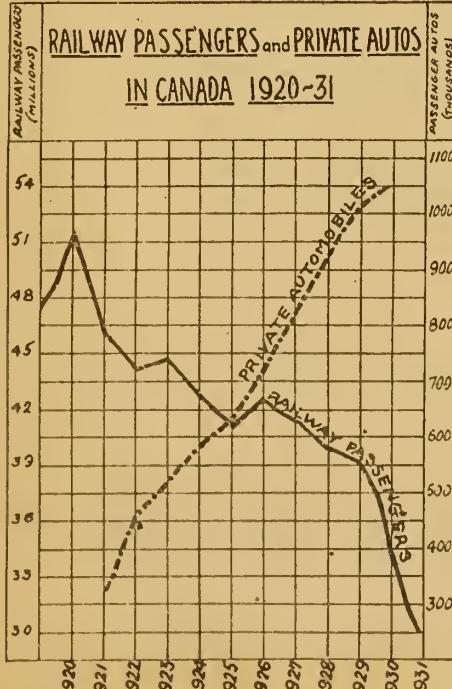
The transportation systems provided by tremendous expenditure are largely unco-ordinated. There are only four productive areas in Canada—the Maritime Provinces, the St. Lawrence lowlands, the Western plains and the Pacific coast. As an outlet to the Western plains we have six arteries connecting this region with the Atlantic ocean. These consist of three transcontinental railway lines built through the wilderness of Northern Ontario—the Hudson Bay railway, extending through the unproductive region of Northern Manitoba, the Great Lakes Canal system, and the more or less hypothetical trans-Canada Highway. Connecting the same region with the Pacific coast, we have four railway lines through the Rocky mountains and two motor roads. Now it is easy to see that much of this duplication is totally unjustified. The transcontinental railways create no traffic in the unproductive regions and the enormous cost of their construction and operation has to be borne by the through

traffic which could be handled as easily by one line as by four.

Similarly the enormous expenditure on the construction of canals in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence region, while yielding absolutely no revenue, since the abolition of canal tolls in 1904, has served merely to rob the transcontinental railways of a share of the through traffic and has at the same time increased the debt which must be borne by the taxpayers or, in the long run, by the producers of Canada. In the same way the expenditure on highways, totalling to date well over half a billion dollars, has enabled private passenger cars, bus lines and trucks to steal from the railways a large proportion both of their freight and passenger revenues. A glance at the accompanying charts will show the close relation between the increase in the numbers of private automobiles and trucks and the fall in railway passenger and freight revenues.

We are not attempting to prove that water or highway transportation should be neglected in the interests of our decadent railway system, but we do maintain that there has been practically no co-ordination in the development of transportation facilities in the past. Had such co-ordination existed during the last thirty years, we would not now be saddled with an intolerable burden of debt arising almost entirely from the over-expansion of transportation facilities. Production would have been relieved of a tremendous burden of taxation and of unreasonably high transportation charges, and the transfer of goods would be accomplished with much less confusion and expense than is now the case.

(1) See notes at end of article.

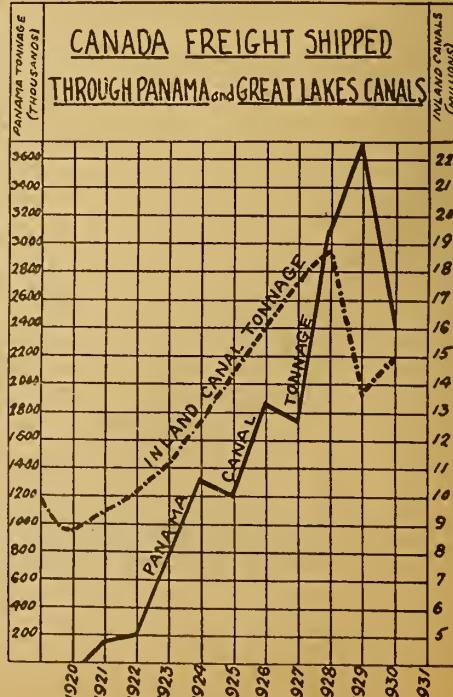


A Critical Situation

Whatever may have been the mistakes of the past the fact remains that the transportation situation in Canada is extremely critical. The Canadian National Railway, in spite of stringent economies and excellent administration, still provides a chronic deficit. The Canadian Pacific Railway, regarded for years as the soundest Company in Canada, is unable to earn its dividends and its stock is selling at the lowest figure in the history of the company. This deplorable situation in the railway industry is the result of four distinct causes. In the first place, abnormally light wheat crops in Western Canada in 1930 and 1931 have greatly reduced the freight revenues of the railways. In the second place, the business depression of the last three years has paralyzed industry, greatly reducing the revenue from freights on manufactured goods, timber products and mineral ores. In the third place, unwise competition between the two major railway systems has increased the expenditures of both systems but has failed to create additional revenues to offset these expenditures. And lastly, the development of other means of transportation—the privately-owned automobile, the motor truck, the motor busses, the new Welland canal and the Panama canal—have cut deeply into the revenues of the railway systems. None of these factors can be considered to be merely transitory.

Motor Competition

The development of motor and water transportation will increase rather than diminish, since they are more economical forms of transportation. The Boston



and Maine railroad, after carrying out an intensive investigation, found that the direct cost of operating a steam passenger train without any charge for road bed or rail maintenance was \$1.59 per mile, while the cost of operating a motor bus was only 29¢ per mile. As a result this railway has very largely suspended its passenger train service and is now operating over one hundred busses. Thus it would seem that the great majority of small passenger trains must be abandoned eventually in favor of motor transportation. Similarly, the greater flexibility of motor truck operation and the saving in handling which the motor truck affords, would lead us to believe that it will secure an ever-increasing amount of short haul freight, while the increasing development of our waterways and further utilization of the Panama canal will continue to reduce the long haul freight which remains to the railways.

The paralysis of industry which has accompanied the business depression is also probably here to stay, unless radical changes in our economic system are brought about in the near future. We have turned so many corners since 1929 that we have given up the hope of finding that corner behind which prosperity is hiding and have resigned ourselves to a long period of unemployment, low wages and factories working at half capacity. Similarly the Western farmer cannot continue indefinitely to produce at a loss, and we may expect continued reduction in the output of agricultural products in Western Canada, with corresponding shrinkages in railway receipts.

With this rather cheerless outlook, the capitalist economists tell us, we must be content (2). By devoting vigorous and intelligent effort to the rationalization of our transportation systems, however, some alleviation of our national ills may be secured, pending more radical changes. And further, any thorough reorganization of our social system must be accompanied by a sweeping change in our transportation policy. Accordingly, any measure in the direction which may be taken now will make easier the transition to a genuine planned economy. Some of the steps which must be taken are obvious.

Whole System Should Be Unified

The first of these is the creation of a transportation monopoly, publicly owned and operated. The entire transportation system of the country should be placed in charge of a Transportation Commission organized on something the same basis as the Hydro-Electric Commission in Ontario, free from political control and with wide powers to secure the co-ordination of railway, water, highway and air transportation. Existing railways should be combined into a single unit. This alone, according to Sir Henry Thornton's estimate, would result in a saving of at least \$50,000,000 a year (3). Unprofitable local trains should be suspended and be replaced wherever possible by cheaper forms of transportation. Intensive investigation should be carried out to secure the best forms of co-ordination between the various types of transportation. Duplicate lines should be scrapped and the remaining lines, wherever possible, used to full capacity. Great care should be exercised in the purchase of privately-owned railways and highway transportation systems, since these are practically valueless, under existing circumstances. We do not want to repeat the mistake made at the time when the Canadian National Railways were acquired, of assuming enormous obligations together

with worthless properties. And, lastly, the burden of debt borne by the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the other transportation systems should be reduced to bring the debt into conformity with the earning power of the united system.

Warrant for Debt Reduction

This last provision may involve a certain measure of repudiation, and is bound to be distasteful for that reason to the Canadian public, but we must bear in mind three things:

(a) The railway securities as originally issued were the result of a period of corruption that has poisoned Canadian public life for generations. In our last article we outlined a few of the malodorous transactions which helped to build up the burden of debt for the Canadian Railway systems. No one can deny that had the Canadian public then been aware of the burdens which they were assuming they would have rejected the greater number of the railway proposals, and on

this ground surely we are not morally responsible for the repayment of the whole monstrous debt.

(b) Those Canadian citizens who invested their savings in productive enterprises, in manufacturing, in agriculture, in mining, lumbering or other branches of productive industry, have during the past few years suffered enormous losses. Why should the holder of Government bonds or Government guaranteed railway securities, corruptly obtained, continue to receive full and complete repayment while all branches of productive industry are penalized for his benefit?

(c) In private business, when a debt cannot be paid it is written off. Between nations the same process is followed. Within the last ten years we have seen the reparations liability of Germany reduced by international agreement from one hundred billion dollars to less than a billion. We have seen the private debts of France, Germany, Austria and other European countries almost completely wiped out by inflation, and within the last year Great Britain has written off one quarter of her internal debt by the same method. Why should Canada hesitate to follow such illustrious examples?

* * *

In this brief series of articles, I have sought to present in sharp outline the main features of the Canadian transportation problem. Many important details have unavoidably been omitted; but these salient features of the problem at least are apparent: The transportation facilities of the Dominion are over-expanded in almost every direction, with almost complete lack of co-ordination. An intolerable burden of debt has been built up, which cannot be paid in full, and which ought not to be paid in full. If we are to avoid the mistakes of the past and to provide adequate and efficient transportation for the future, some such plan as that which has been outlined must eventually be adopted. Every week of delay only aggravates the existing condition. Sooner or later the Canadian people must face these facts, and must take action upon them.

AUTHOR'S NOTES

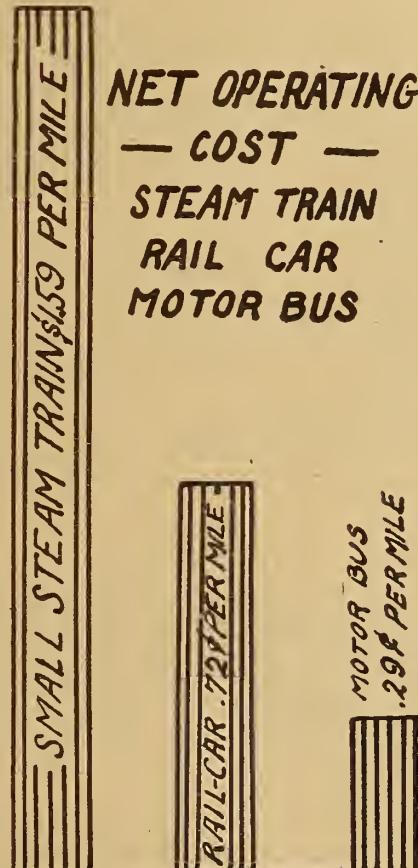
(See numbered references in foregoing article.)

(1) Proposed St. Lawrence expenditure is composed as follows: \$22,320,000, property damage on the Canadian side of the International section; \$82,954,000, for locks and canals in Canadian section; new Welland Canal, \$128,000,000, a total of \$232,270,000. Unforeseen expenses will probably raise the total to at least \$300,000,000.

(2) Herr William Sundheimer, noted German economist and banker, speaking recently at Lake Louise, declared that there would "have to be much tightening of belts and worthwhile reductions in the standards of living" before the world could recover from the present depression. This is the only solution that the orthodox economist has to offer—so much the worse for orthodoxy.

(3) Evidence given before Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons of Canada on Railways and Transportation, 1932.

Motor Truck Numbers.—In chart on page 16, dotted line for 1931 is based on estimate only.



The above estimates assume the average cost of operating a small local steam train, a gas-electric rail car and a motor bus, giving approximately equal passenger accommodation. In the case of the motor bus there is no charge for upkeep of roadway and no interest on investment in public highways. Interest charges on railways average 6 per cent on a capitalization of \$60,000 per mile. Allowing two trains a day over the average local line, this represents a burden of interest charges alone of about \$5 per train mile. Upkeep charges would probably exceed \$1 per mile, per day, or 50 cents per train mile.

Oil Consumers Co-op. Declare Dividend

Satisfactory Progress Made—Support of Members Appreciated

The Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative, Limited, wish to announce to its members and all those interested in securing oils and fuels at a minimum cost, that at a board meeting held on July 20th at which the financial statement and auditor's report for the period ending May 31st were reviewed, it was found that the association, under its new management and policy, was making satisfactory progress. It was with extreme satisfaction that we were able to declare a patronage dividend for the period ending June 30th on all purchases made by members previous to that date, which amounts to a considerable sum of money.

The board wishes to express its appreciation of the loyal support of its members

during this difficult period of reconstruction and in our opinion the only thing needed now to make a huge success of this association is the continued loyalty and patronage of every member. We feel that our new management can give the best service in the Province together with a variety of goods not available elsewhere. We are offering special price concessions on car load lots of lubricating oils. It will be to the advantage of every farmer to see our agents or the U.F.A.

Help yourselves by helping us and give your harvest business to your own organization.

J. J. STRANG,
Chairman.

News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

Co-operation Still Stands Foursquare

(By WILLIAM YOUNG, Manager)

In casting around to find how the co-operative movement is standing the test of the present harrassing conditions, we believe the most logical place to get an insight into the general feeling, especially of the producers, is to meet and hear their discussion at their local meetings.

During the past month, we have attended the Annual Meetings of the Castor - Coronation, Stettler, Buffalo Lakes, Barrhead and Tofield Associations, and at every point co-operation still stands four-square, sound in foundation and structure, with its principles and ideals unchanged in spite of the fierce searching test that it has gone through in the past, and is encountering at the present. The meetings were well attended, and the thing that struck one most forcibly in all cases was the increased interest and development that is taking place as to the business acumen which the farmers are bringing to bear in dealing with all matters pertaining to their business, coupled with an earnest, sincere, and determined sentiment to carry through in a business way, what they have undertaken.

In all cases their annual statements showed the associations in a strong position financially, and one could not but be inspired and convinced of the soundness of the movement shown by those associations under such conditions as prevail at present.

In the statement of the Buffalo Lakes Association, I note that in the fiscal year ending June, 1932, they handled 7,273 hogs, receiving 11.33 per cent selects and 34.09 per cent bacon. It might be an opportune time to pass a few remarks regarding a prominent question in the most of the producers' minds at the present time, namely what are the future prospects regarding livestock prices?

A considerable amount of hope is held out by some regarding beef prices, on the prospects that the duty against Irish

cattle will be in our favor by creating a broader demand for Canadian cattle in Great Britain, which would lighten our market here, resulting in stronger prices.

A certain amount of optimism is also expressed as to the future hog prices, all of which I would very much like to substantiate, but looking the facts squarely in the face, we find that on June 1st the total of beef, veal, pork and mutton in cold storage throughout Canada was 73,360,390 lbs. or an increase over the same period in 1931 of 37,765,533 lbs. and an increase of 19,447,322 lbs. over a five year average. Couple this with the fact that the purchasing power of the consumer is at the lowest ebb in history, and still becoming weaker, what prospects have we of higher prices in the near future?

Co-operative Abattoir

The Co-operative Abattoir is receiving good support from the city, but the support from country points is disappointing. We may say that all country retail stores have been circularized with our price lists, and if the producers will demand their own brand of cured meats, which is "Morning Glory" Brand, they will naturally stimulate the trade for their own products.

TO FARMERS WHO VISIT CALGARY

A special word to farmers who occasionally visit the city of Calgary! Many of you have for years visited the U.F.A. Office when in the city. The second floor of the Lougheed Building on First Street West is the home of the U.F.A. and the Wheat Pool. In these offices valuable information is given every day to farmer visitors. When in the city drop into the office and find out what we are doing.—U.F.A. Central Co-operative.

Young Wife: "Is the food nice, Herbert?"

Herbert: "Er—yes, my dear, the gravy is very tender."

U.F.A. Constituency Conventions

GRANDE PRAIRIE

The midsummer picnic and convention of Grande Prairie U.F.A. Constituency Association, held at Scenic Heights on June 18th, was highly successful in every way, states a report forwarded by J. W. Sawyer, secretary. After a picnic lunch on the well treed grounds of the community hall, the convention came to order in the building, with C. F. Hopkins as chairman.

E. H. Keith, Wheat Pool delegate, the first speaker, made an eloquent plea for support to all co-operative organizations. C. A. Pool, president of the co-operative purchasing organization, gave a very interesting summary of progress made during the past year. I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director, spoke on organization matters and the need for more publicity for the various activities carried on by the organized farmers. During the course of an address on Provincial affairs, Hugh Allen, M.L.A., stated that Alberta had increased taxation less, during the period from 1922-1929, than any other Province. A reduction of \$1,600,000 had been made in administration costs.

"Wheat Prices and Money" was the subject of an address by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., who deplored the fact that prophecies were being made continually of a return of good wheat prices. He was doubtful if there was one single fact on which to base a true prediction that there would be a general rise in the price of wheat. He described the conditions leading up to the crash in prices of 1930, and thought that re-establishment would be largely dependent upon co-operation among growers the world over. Dealing with the monetary system, Mr. Kennedy pointed out that farmers' debts had increased several hundred per cent during the last few years; correction of the system was essential.

Resolutions presented asked that *The U.F.A.* be published weekly; that car licenses be abolished; that ethical instruction be given in high schools; that grain from the Peace River district be given the same export rate as that from Edmonton district; that the same Government assistance as is being given to place unemployed families on farms be available to needy occupants of farms at the present time.

SEGEWICK

(By F. Grandage)

There was a good turnout from all parts of the constituency to the annual convention of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in the K. P. Hall, Sedgewick, on July 7th. Chas. P. Hayes, president, conducted the business in his usual diplomatic manner.

A large number of resolutions were dealt with, taking in a wide range of subjects. It was recommended to the Provincial Government that a University scholarship be given to at least one outstanding pupil in each constituency. Nationalization of our natural resources was recommended, and a resolution was passed asking that the Edmonton Normal School be closed and the Camrose Normal School be kept open. The Convention also proposed that the Government reduce the auto license and increase the tax on gasoline, also that the refund on

(Continued on page 24)

More grain is threshed with Goodyear Belts than with any other kind

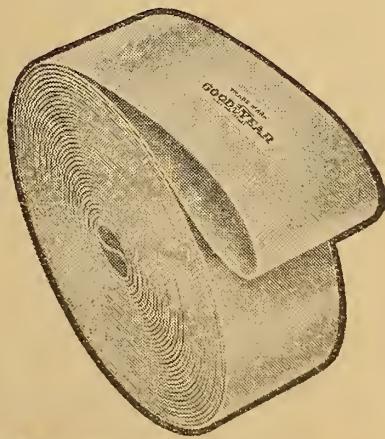


Prices were
never so low!

Endless belts for the main drive
as well as roll belting cut to your
needs for shorter drives.

Year after year your Goodyear
Klingtite Belt will do its duty . . .
just as good as new. And not
only at threshing time but all
year 'round . . . it grinds the feed,
fills the silo, cuts the wood . . .
without slipping . . . without
giving you a care.

PRICES WERE NEVER SO
LOW. See the Goodyear dealer
near you. He'll fill your needs
and fill them right.



GOOD YEAR

Interests of the United Farm Women

The Manifesto of Our Edmonton U.F.A. Conference

A Re-affirmation of Principles Adopted by Our Last Two Conventions--And a Note on Some Critics

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

For this letter I had promised myself I would not refer to our organization or its work, because while we have it so much at heart we do not want to hear of it continually.

Strange to say, I have changed my mind; changed it because the papers have directed my thoughts and no doubt yours to the U.F.A. manifesto recently issued in Edmonton. I need not go over it in detail, for I am confident that you read it in the last issue where you will have noted that it is a re-affirmation of the principles adopted at our last two Annual Conventions.

In two or three letters recently I have commented on differences of opinion and this is a further instance to show what a difference exists. For instance, the press quotes the President of the Alberta Conservative Association as saying: "It merely states in brief form the socialistic aims and policies of the most radical element of the political machine and should have the effect of consolidating against them all the sane elements in the country."

Evidently when this gentleman spoke of it being the socialistic aims and policies of the most radical element of the "Political machine" he spoke in terms and of methods with which he is familiar, not realizing that the policies were adopted by the Convention which is composed of delegates from the different Locals elected on a pro rata basis.

What Is the "Sane"?

We have different standards by which to judge people and events, but in view of the above statement one wonders just when we are called "sane" or insane.

Is it that we ask for public ownership of public utilities? If that be the test, then as a nation we have recently taken our place with the insane, for we have adopted national control of the radio. To be sure, it might have been left to be made use of for private gain and as a result we might have had a few more millionaires and another big monopoly with profit not service as the aim.

Would it be more sane to refuse to try the co-operative system rather than the present competitive one? Considering the plight the latter has brought us to, surely it can not be called such a success that we must stay with it.

Has not the unequal distribution of wealth brought excessive luxury to the few and poverty and a meagre living to the many rather than a plentiful competence to all? Should not, then, those with the greater ability to pay bear the burden?

As for a national planning policy, the business man or farmer who plans his business to have a sufficiency of marketable goods rather than a surfeit of non-marketable is considered a sane level-

headed man. Should not a nation or a collection of individuals be as wise? Would it not be much more sane to regulate the production and distribution of the fisheries, the forests, the mines, the water power, the field and the manufactured goods to what is needed for our own consumption and our export for exchange?

The revelations of the recent Beauharnois development have surely been enough to bring home to thinking Canadians the scandal of campaign funds—one of the richest assets of the nation being diverted to private ownership and private profit through the leverage of campaign funds.

Insanity of Party System

As for our stand for a non-party system of government, one need only study the Hansards for awhile and recognize the insanity of the present party system, with its sheep-like following of party dictates rather than a consideration of measures on their merits, to see its weakness.

As the competitive system has not made a success of national affairs, neither has it of international, and we are advocating international co-operation in trade and industry, knowing that in this way and only in this way will world peace result:

That "Gold Standard"

Perhaps our critic considers interfering with the present financial system the great sign of insanity. However, we see that New Zealand, Australia, and Great Britain, to quote only a few countries, have gone off the gold standard with advantage and many of the best students of economics feel that we are far from sane to still keep officially to it. Surely, too, the control of our credit is too great a power to be left in the hands of private banks for private profit:

By this time too we must see that the rapid deflation from which we are suffering has been pure insanity and we must have a well planned policy to put enough money in circulation to acquire the goods that are made and needed.

One of the leading daily papers says: "The criticism that must be made of all such programs as the one the U.F.A. has enunciated is that they involve such drastic changes in the existing economic arrangements and such a deterioration of the spirit of enterprise to which we are indebted for a much higher standard of living than our ancestors enjoyed, that their final effect would be disastrous":

Some Discarded Traditions

Could we find a more pitiful denunciation of men and women than that we are so constituted that we must work *against* rather than *with* or *for* our neighbor to produce our best effort. However, there have been other traditions in this world of ours that have proved incorrect. How many years is it since it was glibly pronounced that "Woman's place was the

home," and it was felt she was incapable of useful, intelligent work elsewhere. That was repeated so emphatically that it was accepted by many as a sound belief.

Today we are content to believe that scientists, great physicians and doctors, artists and musicians do not need the spur of competition, but that other members of the same family brought up with the same ideals but who follow other walks of life must have it. Perhaps we may find that another shibboleth to be abandoned. Perhaps, too, society may have different standards as to what constitutes a sane people.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

U.F.W.A. Summer Conferences

PEACE RIVER SOUTH

(By Mrs. L. M. McGinnis)

Hazel Bluff Hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and greenery for the Conference of U.F.W.A. Locals in Peace River South, on July 13th. About 250 women attended.

The meeting was opened by Mrs. Ethridge. A delightful lunch was efficiently served by members of Hazel Bluff U.F.W.A.

Community singing in the afternoon session was followed by an invocation by Rev. D. K. Allen and a short address of welcome by Mrs. Bert Lyons, president of Hazel Bluff Local. Speakers of note were Mrs. Warr, Provincial President of the U.F.W.A., Miss Storey of the Farm Women's Bureau and George MacLachlan, M.L.A. Other addresses on varied topics were given by members of the executive; and a demonstration showing how wheat is milled, provided by Mr. Green, proved a very interesting item.

Humor was introduced by a skit by the Westlock Juniors, and a monologue by Mrs. J. Brown of Hazel Bluff. Solos by Mrs. Ivan Garrison and Mrs. G. Guest, and piano duets by the Misses Beatt, were enjoyed by everyone.

A resolution was passed expressing commendation of the Provincial Government, and calling upon the membership to show its loyalty to the Government and the organization:

The Westlock ladies won the handcraft competition by a small margin. It was decided that next year's contest should be a collection of articles made from flour sacks. It was also decided that a representative of the Local at the place of a conference should be a member of the conference committee.

VEGREVILLE

(By Mrs. E. C. Madsen)

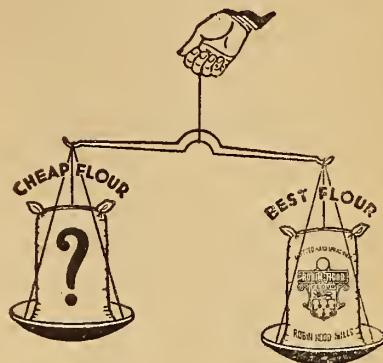
In spite of disagreeable weather, the fifth annual summer conference of the U.F.W.A. in Vegreville constituency on July 19th, in the United Church, Lamont, was a decided success.

Mrs. W. D. MacNaughton acted as chairman, and Mrs. E. C. Madsen as secretary.

A delicious luncheon was served in the



**STUDY THIS
PICTURE—
THEN THINK**



The difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Robin Hood flour, and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

“This Fall we go back to Robin Hood”

“JOHN and I had a ‘heart to heart’ last night on money. We decided there are ways to cut living expenses without risking the health of the children and ourselves with inferior food, so this fall we go back to Robin Hood flour. We’ve had enough of CHEAP, poorly milled flour in our home.

“I have tried not to complain this last year but every time I took a baking out of the oven it made me heartsick. I hated to put the bread on the table. It was dark and heavy, and lacked the rich appetizing flavor we had been so accustomed to when I used to bake with Robin Hood flour. And now I realize how

needless has been this false economy, for John and I figured it out last night and discovered that the difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Robin Hood flour and CHEAP poorly milled flour, is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR like ours.

“I’m happy today, for we are going back to Robin Hood. I have been foolish to experiment with the health of my loved ones when a CENT MORE PER DAY will give us good nourishing bread—the whitest and lightest bread that anyone could ask for. Tomorrow, John is going to the store and bring home some REAL FLOUR again—a bag of Robin Hood.”

Tell Your Dealer You Want

Robin Hood

FLOUR

CLEAN --- PURE



MAKES MORE LOAVES --- BETTER BREAD --- BIGGER FOOD VALUE

church basement by ladies of the Lamont U.F.W.A. About 125 members and visitors were seated at long tables decorated with blue and white flowers.

We were indeed fortunate in having Mrs. R. Price, first vice-president, as one of our main speakers; she chose as her subject young people's work, and also touched on the U.F.W.A., urging us to give much concentrated thought to present conditions in order to make the world a better place to live in.

Dr. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health, spoke on immunization for contagious diseases, and other health matters.

An outstanding feature of the conference was the handicraft display, judged by Miss Storey and Miss Romanchych; six Locals competed: Ranfurly, Tofield, Partridge Hill, Fort Saskatchewan, Ministik and Lamont. Miss Storey remarked that in all her judging she had never seen such a magnificent display. Only a few marks separated the winning competitors; Lamont came first, Fort Saskatchewan second, and Partridge Hill third.

A most delightful program, by representatives from nearly all the Locals present, was enjoyed at intervals. Little Miss Eleanor Madsen, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Gilda Bacon, Misses Wilson, Miss Lola Wilson and Mrs. Frank Smith were the artists.

Just before closing, the secretaries of all Locals present reported on the year's activities, and all benefitted by gaining new ideas.

The growing success of the conference is very largely due to the capability of Mrs. MacNaughton.

EAST CALGARY

About one hundred members and friends attended the East Calgary U.F.W.A. Conference held in Balzac U.F.A. Hall, on July 20th. Mrs. Hodgson, U.F.W.A. Director, presided, and Miss E. McNeill was secretary.

Mrs. F. E. Wyman in a brief address opened the Convention, taking as her theme the value of friendship, especially in these dark times. Mrs. S. Jones, president of Balzac Local, welcomed the delegates; she declared that the development of strength in the Local was absolutely essential to the effectiveness of the movement.

Mrs. Rickard, of Beddington, gave a paper on household economics. She recommended the setting up of a board by the Federal Government, which would grade and mark all goods so that purchasers might know what they were getting.

Geo. Bower, A.R.C.M., gave an interesting talk on "Music in the Schools," after which the secretaries reported on the work of their Locals, as follows: Mrs. Geo. Church, for Balzac; Miss E. McNeill for Calgary; Mrs. M. McCool for Floral; Mrs. Lewellyn for Carstairs; Mrs. Hodgson for Conrich; and Mrs. Banderob for Beddington. The song contest was won by Floral Local.

Following the lunch recess, Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the organization, gave an address, sketching briefly the history of the organization and describing the development of co-operative purchasing. We had found, he said, as H. W. Wood has so often pointed out, that it did not matter so much what we got for our products, as what we got in exchange for our products—our buying power. When we talked of buying through the U.F.A. we had in mind the

morrow—not the few cents of savings on a purchase. We had in mind the economic situation of the future—the linking ourselves together for the betterment of our social conditions, the lifting of agriculture out of the slough of depression. Agriculture had taken the brunt of all social upheavals; but the progress made since the beginning of the Alberta farm movement justified the hope that this would not always be so.

In a very pleasant talk, Mrs. Price, Vice-president of the U.F.W.A., made a strong appeal for revision of our immigration laws. Was it justice, she asked, that a man accused of a political crime should be picked up and carried two thousand miles from his home before he was tried?

A resolution was carried by a standing vote, expressing sorrow for the death of Hon. Vernon W. Smith, and sympathy with his family.

Other resolutions suggested that each Local should give some attention at every meeting to the study of the peace movement; that a message of greeting be sent to Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, former Director for the constituency, and that the gathering express its pleasure that Mrs. Hodgson had decided to continue as Director.

Mrs. N. F. Priestley, gave an interesting description of the Girls' Residential Club in Calgary (formerly the Hostel), its history and problems.

At intervals during the day enjoyable musical numbers were given by Mrs. H. L. Whittaker, Miss Jean Whittaker, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. Sunberg and Mrs. Lewellyn. Community singing was led by Miss Cragg. Miss Theresa Seigel delighted the audience with a reading of a story of the Canadian West, "Five Cents for Luck."

The display of handicrafts—patchwork and applique quilts, hooked and braided rugs, knitted afghans and cushions, embroidery, etc., divided honors as a centre of interest during the recess periods with the bountifully-spread tables in the basement.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

School Lunches: A very useful bulletin on school lunches can be obtained from the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It includes a large number of suggested menus for cold lunches, and recipes for many simple hot dishes for use where hot school lunches are served.

Salad Dressing: Depending entirely on eggs for thickening, this recipe is always beautifully smooth. It is quickly made, and keeps well. Beat up 3 eggs with 2 tablespoons sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard, a little pepper; add 1 cup medium strength vinegar, and bring to a boil, beating constantly. Thin with cream when using.

Co-operative action in little things will build up the movement and make it strong to undertake larger enterprise.

Perfectly Safe

Old Lady—I have called to inquire after the health of your master.

The Maid—Oh, he is now out of danger—the doctor isn't coming any more.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Following are two attractive blouse patterns. Be sure to give size and number of pattern and your name and address. The price is 20c each, postpaid.



No. 542—In sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 5-8 yards of 39-inch material.

No. 547—In sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Dupre: Have arranged a home nursing course for early September.

Longview: Held a basketry course in June; are having well attended meetings.

Willow Springs: Co-operated with the U.F.A. and Junior Locals in a successful joint picnic.

Fenn: Arranged a picnic for July 27th, at the lake, at a well attended meeting at the home of Mrs. R. Hanna.

Keystone: Sponsored a dry cleaning demonstration, given by Miss McIntyre, at the home of Mrs. Roy.

Blackie: Are enjoying the very fine papers prepared by members in turn; the May paper, suitable for Mothers' Day, was given at three other meetings.

Okotoks: Held a two-day course in interior decorating in the Elks' Hall, Okotoks, with Miss Goodall as demonstrator, which was successful in every way.

Scapa: Made preparations for a picnic at the June meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Bottomley. At an early date a visit

is expected from Mrs. Banner, who will speak on the Ponoka Mental Hospital.

L Ministik: Held their July meeting at the home of the secretary, Mrs. D. R. Swabey, and heard an interesting paper on "Youthful Geniuses" by Mrs. W. M. Carr. A case of eggs was donated to Bethany Lodge.

Turin: Suspended regular business at the last meeting, in honor of Mrs. D. L. Morrow, one of their members, on the eve of her departure from the district. The Local presented her with a luncheon set as a mark of their appreciation of her work for the organization.

Lone Pine Lake: Held their fifth meeting at the home of Mrs. Eisentraut, completed the quilt that is to be raffled, and decided to make a cushion for second prize; made arrangements for a picnic on July 22nd; enjoyed a paper on agriculture, by Mrs. Ullmer. Mrs. Viger won the prize in a contest.

Lamont: Made plans for serving meals at the Conference, and selected handicraft pieces for display, at the last meeting, held at the home of Mrs. D. E. McLean. Mrs. Gray read a good paper on political economy, and Mrs. A. L. Pearce was chosen delegate to the Clover Bar Convention.

Beddington: Heard three splendid papers at recent meetings: on Goodwill Day, by Mrs. G. W. Wall; on home economics, by Mrs. C. Buchanan; and a report on the Junior Conference, by Doris Bonner. Mesdames Bonner, Fairweather and Scott were hostesses to the May, June and July meetings.

Energetic: Held baby clinic in June, with Miss Conroy in charge, assisted by Miss Conlin and Mrs. A. Hoar; forty children were examined; at July meeting, at the home of Mrs. M. F. Barrows, made plans for picnic, and for a social afternoon,

when Warner U.F.W.A. will be guests. Mrs. Murton read the monthly bulletin.

Graminia: Gave a picnic to the children of the district, which was attended by about 85, including parents; arranged a banquet to be addressed by Donald MacLeod, M.L.A.; have been meeting regularly, and enjoying good papers on political economy, women's short courses, and other subjects.

Namao: Made \$187.60, of which half was used for curtains for the U.F.A. Hall, at a strawberry social and dance, serving supper at 40c and 25c, and charging 75c a couple for the dance and midnight lunch; a booth for ice cream, etc., also added to the takings. At the last meeting committees were appointed to serve lunch at the U.F.W.A. Conference at Namao.

High River: Have now 33 paid-up members. At the last meeting Mrs. E. Randle gave a very interesting paper on the Imperial Conference and the brief sent to it by the U.F.A. Executive, and Mrs. MacLeod gave a thoughtful talk on Federal and international affairs. Miss Elise Gordon and Mrs. Lain gave delightful piano solos. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Bell, with Mrs. E. Randle, Mrs. Shelley and Miss Kathleen Ellis assisting. Windy Hill members were guests.

East Lethbridge: During the year enjoyed papers by Mrs. Patterson on peace; Mrs. Cameron, on disarmament; Mr. Love, on horticulture and beautification; Mrs. Houlton on home economics; and Mrs. M. A. Wilmot on political economy. They held a dry cleaning course at the home of Mrs. Ober, and a baby clinic at the home of Mrs. Linn, when 16 children were examined by Nurse Conroy. To raise money, a quilt is being completed and will be raffled. This Local has also held several enjoyable whist drive, dances, concerts and a play

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Plenty of Minard's well rubbed in soon sets you right. Bathe the sore part with warm water before you start.
34 You'll soon limber up!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

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STAY AT THE
HOTEL YORK
FREE BUS MEETS
ALL TRAINS

EMPIRE HOTEL

Comfortable, conveniently central

Catering to the Farmer
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ALBERTA

Rev. F. S. McCall, B.A., D.D.,
Principal

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A Message from the New President

Dear Juniors:

The Junior Conference has passed into history as one of the best if not the best attended that was ever held.

As your newly elected president, I would like to say a few words to the farm young people of our Province.

We are passing through a period of hard times that are bad for everybody. I think it is up to the young people to do their part to make them better.

Let us start by making our Locals better, by attending the meetings more regularly, by bringing subject matter of interest to the meetings, and helping with the Local's work in a general way. Perhaps there are some boys and girls in your locality that have been overlooked. Give them the hand of good fellowship, and make a place for them at the junior fireside of friendship. Do you know of a place to organize a new Local? Ask for help from your director if you need it.

During these trying times, while our time and produce are worth so little, it is well to remember that the things we do for ourselves are worth as much now as they ever were. One of these is home beautifying. What is more restful than

a home with a nice windbreak and hedges as well as flowers with their myriad hues. Inside flowers of suitable kinds should also be provided. They bring a contrast to our fall and winter season which is almost devoid of colors. Ask the Department of Agriculture for information to show you how it is done. Make your plans now and put them into execution as soon as possible. Try to interest your community in this problem.

Education

It will take all our determination and ingenuity to make progress in our educational facilities during this period. It doesn't seem sensible to me to take children out of school while there is so much unemployment and put them to producing something for which there are no buyers. Hence I believe as much high school work should be taken as possible. The correspondence method of teaching can be invoked to teach both high school and agricultural subjects at home in order to save expense. Our Provincial Department of Agriculture is greatly interested in the latter and it is hoped that something may be done to bring it into effect. The benefits from

Parents - Students

Do you know that a
HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION
IN ALL GRADES

may be obtained by Correspondence Instruction, at a reasonable cost

Write for free catalogue

W. C. I. CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOL

236 8th Avenue West, Calgary.

teaching the Agricultural Course can be made far-reaching.

Recreation

Do not overlook the recreational advantages that are all around you. Baseball, tennis, boating, swimming, fishing, berry picking, etc., are all seasonable and available over a large portion of Alberta. Get the spirit of the joy of living and you will find thrills in everything you do. Above all, keep fit. The world's affairs are in

bad shape. It will take strong men and women to shape her destiny. Who knows how important a part the young people of Alberta may be called upon to play?

With best wishes for your success, I remain

Yours cordially,

WILFRED HOPPINS,
President, Junior United Farmers of
Alberta.
Huxley, Alberta.

nearly \$200 in its second year, just closed, most of which was used for educational purposes, sports goods, local charities, and incidental expenses. Cando Juniors held a successful dance, following the U.F.A. picnic.

Tomahawk Juniors were organized in June, with Harry Knechtel, Ivy Terry and Olive Terry as officers.

"The Necessity for Social Reconstruction"

A Prize-winning Essay in "The U.F.A." Junior Competition

By WILLIAM RUNTE, Hillside Wide-awake Juniors, Wetaskiwin

Second prize in *The U.F.A.* Junior Essay Contest was awarded to William Runte, for the essay published below. The judges were impressed by the originality of expression and grasp of the essentials of the subject revealed by this competitor.

In our last issue the name of Mr. Priestley was given in error as that of one of the judges. The three judges were Mr. Donald Cameron, Jr., head of Agricultural Extension work for the University, Mrs. Hepburn, and the Editor of *The U.F.A.*

Mr. Runte's essay follows:

From the viewpoint of farm young people, we are living today in a world's confusion almost parallel to that preceding the fall of the Roman Empire. Multitudes of people are going without food or clothing while huge stores are filled to the very top with these necessities, which cannot be disposed of. Even more could be produced if that wide gap between producer and consumer could be bridged.

Bonds and stocks purchased by men and women as a secure investment for their hard-earned savings are in many cases barely worth the paper on which they are printed. Great and supposedly sound business companies are swaying under the heavy strain of what is called a "business depression." Those who are still fortunate enough to be earning a small salary are taxed to the very limit in order to feed the destitute.

To expect a permanent return of better times under these conditions, when the gap between producer and consumer is widening, would be absurd. All classes of people except the very rich are reducing their standards of living, until many of them sink to a level like that of the barbarous stage in social development.

These statements are not the products of my imagination. Imperial Rome fed its poor, and provided for their amusement, and even set the price on commodities, and yet that supposedly well-founded civilization collapsed and people lived almost barbarously for the six hundred years now referred to as the Dark Ages. There is this difference, however, between the days of the Roman Empire and ours. Then there was real shortage of things to eat and wear; today we have more than enough for all.

A change need alarm no one if it is built on a solid foundation. It could be brought about if the people realized the real necessity for it, but so long as we keep our eyes closed to the need for change and brand this period a "temporary depression," so long will our

standard of living be low and become even lower, until the people become desperate—and desperate people always endanger the social order which makes them desperate.

Junior News Items

Picnics, sports days, camping trips and outings are being enjoyed by Junior Locals in all parts of the Province during the fine summer weather. Rosewood Local held a bazaar and fishpond at the U.F.A. picnic, and raised money by dances and in other ways, and have sufficient to finance a week's camping trip at Hardisty Lake. Swalwell Juniors had the pleasure of accepting the invitation of the senior Local to spend a week at Pine Lake. Johnny Canucks have also arranged a camping trip, and a second sports day, with the Marquis Athletic Club. Willow Springs co-operated with the senior Local in a very successful community picnic, clearing \$70, which is to be the beginning of a hall building fund. Dina Local held an enjoyable picnic, raising \$50 which was donated to the Lloydminster hospital, and Turin held one as the finale of a membership drive. Cando have organized a boys' baseball team, and Holborn have formed an athletic club; the latter Local also co-operated with the senior Locals in a successful community picnic. Swalwell have formed girls' and boys' softball teams.

Starland Juniors are interested in studying painting, and decided to continue their lessons through the summer; at the last meeting they enjoyed a talk by Mrs. Carter. Cornwall Valley have appointed an archives committee, who will collect data and photographs relating to the early days of the district; they intend later to assemble this material in a book. At their last meeting, Rowley Juniors heard an interesting address from Mr. Garland, as well as reports of the Junior Conference. Delegates' reports were the chief business at the last meetings of Flagpole Hill and Lockhart Locals.

Consort Local reports a successful meeting, with an enjoyable musical program, games and dancing. Holborn Juniors gave a farewell party to Sydney Wright, former secretary, who is leaving the district. Beavers Partridge Hill recently held their annual elections, when Bruce Whitson, Earl Alton, Blanche Gordon and Donald Pye were chosen as officers. Cornwall Valley elected as their new officers Joan Prescott, Olive Wood and Harold Lacey. This Local raised

South African Juniors Invite Correspondence

A letter from S. W. Chater, editor of *Co-operation*, the official organ of the co-operative movement in South Africa, suggests that some of the girls and boys who write to that paper would like to correspond with groups of young Canadian farm people. Junior Locals who are interested in this suggestion should write direct to Mr. Chater; the address is *Co-operation*, United Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal, S. A.

CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

(Continued from page 18)

commercially used gasoline be discontinued. The convention went on record as being opposed to wheat being dealt with at the Ottawa Conference. Another resolution asked that the Provincial Government make arrangements to give any necessary assistance in the purchase of binder twine. The convention also voted to call upon the Central Board to embark upon a forceful campaign to propagate U.F.A. ideals; and urged that all resolutions for the Annual Convention be submitted to the Locals at least fifteen days before the beginning of the Convention.

J. E. Brown, U.F.A. Director, dealt briefly with our modern social problems and the organization. Mrs. J. L. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director, spoke very effectively of the work of the U.F.W.A.

A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., reviewed the last session of the Legislature in a very interesting way, and was given close attention. He stated that unquestionably state medicine was coming; that Normal School fees were to be increased to \$50, and that there would be no more loans to Normal students. Mr. Andrews was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

L. D. Nesbitt, head of the Wheat Pool publicity department, gave an interesting and instructive talk which was well received. Gordon Forster, M.L.A. for Hand Hills, thanked the people of this district for the carload of vegetables that was donated to his constituency last fall. Mrs. Ed. Kehoe of Camrose, who has won several prizes in egg laying contests, gave a profitable talk on poultry production. The number of questions indicated that considerable interest was taken in the subject.

At the evening meeting the large hall was packed to hear W. T. Lucas, M.P. for Camrose constituency, and Premier Brownlee. Mr. Lucas spoke briefly, in order to give Mr. Brownlee as much time as possible.

Premier Speaks

Mr. Brownlee seemed at his best and spoke for nearly two hours to a most attentive audience; no one tired of listening to his detailed summary of the problems that have to be met by the executive heads of the Province in times like the present. It was obvious that the speaker had a complete grasp of the subject. He dealt in particular with our capital debt, pointing out that the Province of Alberta is in a sounder financial position than any Province west of the Great

Lakes. At the conclusion of his most interesting address a vote of confidence was passed in the Premier and his Government.

The following officers were elected: president, Chas. P. Hayes, Strome; vice-presidents, Mrs. Wm. Hallum, Sedgewick, and W. N. Bates, Alliance; directors, Mrs. Berge, Viking, R. W. Ash, Viking, I. Lewis, Killam, and Mrs. T. P. Remick, Alliance. Frank Grandage, Lougheed, was re-elected secretary.

ALEXANDRA

Establishment of a more equitable social system depends upon unity of action, declared W. G. Urquhart, president, in opening the twelfth annual convention of the Alexandra U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Kitscoty on July 18th.

Several resolutions for the Provincial Annual Convention were passed upon.

P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A.; spoke in his usual vigorous fashion, says a report from H. H. Dicconson, secretary. The speaker declared that ways and means of over-

coming the existing spectacle of famine in the midst of plenty must be found at once if a general collapse is to be avoided.

H. E. Spencer, M.P., in a pithy address, summarized the outstanding features of the last session, and made quite plain to his hearers the status of the present Federal Government which is clearly controlled by a financial oligarchy.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. G. Urquhart; vice-president, Mrs. E. Clay; directors, T. McLaughlin, H. Walters, J. H. Abel, W. H. Gordon, G. Skinner, J. Tough; secretary, H. H. Dicconson.

Elmer E. Roper, editor of the *Alberta Labor News*, addressed a public meeting in the evening, dealing with the tragedy of unemployment and the causes that had operated during the past century to bring about the present state of affairs—greatly increased efficiency of production and concentration of control. The Labor Party, said Mr. Roper, endorsed the U.F.A. Manifesto. Socialization of the means of production and distribution must be secured.

tion to rest with the Federal Parliament. The convention voted to ask the Provincial Government to provide a mortgage form allowing the mortgagor in default to assign a portion of his crop without changing his ownership status. Another resolution urged that the proceeds from farm products be allowed legally to be retained by the farmer, to the extent necessary to buy goods and services to continue farming operations.

Other resolutions asked that the weed "hoary cross" be placed on the noxious weed list; and that car licenses be placed on a quarterly basis.

CAMROSE

Meeting in Forestburg, on July 14th, the Camrose U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association passed resolutions endorsing the recent Manifesto and the brief submitted by the U.F.A. Executive to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. In spite of a heavy downpour of rain, and almost impassable roads, over eighty persons attended the convention, and their interest and enthusiasm was convincing evidence that the U.F.A. is very much alive in Camrose constituency.

Mrs. J. L. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director, A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., and A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., brought greetings from their respective districts. Chas. P. Hayes presided.

The work of the last session was reviewed in a very clear and comprehensive manner by W. T. Lucas, M.P., for the constituency. He dwelt on the constructive and co-operative effort the U.F.A. group were making at Ottawa but felt that their work was being hampered by a lack of interest on the part of some farmers at home. Only through organization could the farmer speak effectively. In supporting the Manifesto, Mr. Lucas quoted from the speech of Premier Bennett in introducing to Parliament the new Radio Broadcasting Bill, stating that this was the best answer to our critics regarding public ownership of public utilities. A unanimous vote of thanks and of confidence was tendered to their member by the delegates.

Alfred Speakman, M.P., (substituting for President Robert Gardiner, who was unable to attend) dealt principally with the Imperial Conference, the proposed marketing board, and the Manifesto. He declared that any treaty Canada made with Australia or New Zealand, which were mainly agricultural countries, must be largely at the expense of the Canadian farmer, and to the benefit of the Canadian manufacturers; but in any agreement with Great Britain the situation was reversed, and the speaker expressed the hope that our manufacturers would be willing to make some sacrifice in order to make the conference a success. The convention extended to Mr. Speakman a hearty vote of thanks.

A resolution was passed recommending that Mr. Lucas postpone meetings in the constituency in order to attend the opening of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa.

Charles P. Hayes, Strome, was elected president; Mrs. Ed. Kehoe, Camrose, and Gerald Oberg, vice-presidents; and Frank Grandage, Lougheed, secretary. Directors were chosen as follows: W. J. Brady, Edberg; F. W. Cusick and F. R. Holder, Stettler; R. C. Reinhart, Bawlf; W. H. Ewart, Halkirk; Frank Grandage, Lougheed; and Nels Toppe, Lougheed.

(Acadia Convention is reported on page 28).

Federal Constituency Conventions

BATTLE RIVER

Wainwright was again the meeting-place of the two-days' convention of Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association. Picnic lunches in the Buffalo Park afforded opportunities for renewing acquaintances and making new friends, in the intervals between the sessions in the Oddfellows' Hall. Very enjoyable musical numbers, arranged by W. J. Huntingford of Wainwright, and Lee Green, were sandwiched between the items of business. The artists were Miss E. Foster, Mrs. H. Brunker, Mrs. W. J. Huntingford, Mrs. R. H. Long, Alec. Adams, H. Brunker and C. Withnam.

Walter Skinner, of Riverton, presided, with P. J. Enzenauer as assistant chairman. Mrs. C. East was chosen as secretary, and Miss Walters assistant. B. C. Lees was chairman of the credentials committee, and C. East chairman of the order of business and resolutions committee.

Member Reports on Session

In the afternoon, H. E. Spencer, M.P., for the constituency, gave a synopsis in considerable detail, of the work of the last session of Parliament. He reminded his hearers of the increases in the income tax, excise tax and sales tax, besides sundry other taxes on stamps, telephones, telegrams, etc.

The amount paid on wheat bonus last year was \$11,000,000, and the speaker much regretted that no allowance had been made for this purpose during the session. The total spent on unemployment relief work for the year ending March 31st last, including Dominion, Provincial and municipal expenditures, was \$70,500,000. The debt increase, owing to the serious condition of trade, amounted to \$119,505,000. Revenues for the present year were given as \$273 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions, against \$296 millions a year ago, the biggest drop being in Customs duties. An effort was being made to make up the difference through an increase in sales tax, which was expected to bring in \$20,000,000 extra. A cut in expenditures had been made in every item but three—interest on the national

debt, the Justice Department, and the R.C.M.P.

Mr. Spencer enumerated some of the outstanding features of the session, as follows:

The decision to have a Government system of radio; the change in the Government's policy on unemployment, to give direct relief instead of work; the efforts of the Federal Government to retain some control over insurance, in spite of the decisions of the Privy Council; the special Railway Committee's critical report in reference to the Canadian National Railway; the new treaty with New Zealand; assistance by the Federal Government of four Provinces, made necessary by serious financial conditions; the Government's new policy of drastic economy, which is naturally having its repercussions throughout the country; the constructive recommendations of the Committee on Civil Service matters.

J. S. Woodsworth

A most interesting address was given by J. S. Woodsworth, Federal Member for Winnipeg, on the way Canada is governed and the general economic world conditions. Later in the convention Mr. Woodsworth gave a second address, on finance and his visit to Russia last year.

P. J. Enzenauer gave an entertaining and instructive address.

A motion of confidence was carried in support of the Federal and Provincial members present.

J. R. Love outlined the work of the U.F.A. Conference recently held in Edmonton, after which the legislative proposals there outlined were duly adopted by the delegates.

Amendment to the Finance Act to give the Provincial Government the same privileges as are now extended to private banks, was urged by the Convention, which also asked that banks be penalized when charging more than the maximum interest rate allowed by the Bank Act (seven per cent). Responsibility for the hardship caused by the withdrawal from circulation of "an unreasonably great amount of commercial medium of exchange" was declared by another resolu-

Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR

One of the resolutions adopted by the Acadia Federal Convention on July 26th urged that speakers be sent into the larger centres of population in Alberta, to assist the urban people to organize in any manner possible as social units. This suggestion was inspired by the invitation of the Edmonton U.F.A. Conference which offered co-operation with other organized groups, both urban and rural, to end the existence of poverty in the midst of plenty and to establish the Co-operative State. The resolution points out that many urban people do not belong strictly either to the farmer or labor economic groups, though large numbers of them would no doubt willingly co-operate with these groups in the great tasks of social reconstruction.

Another Acadia resolution, after pointing out that the prices of farm products have been below the costs of production for the past three years, expresses opposition to "any force, legal or otherwise, being used or sanctioned by our Government against the working farmer, to enforce payment of taxes or indebtedness owing by them to mortgage companies, banks, machine companies, etc., unless his income is more than is necessary to provide him with a decent living for one year."

Some time ago I made reference to the renewed interest which many people are showing in Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," a book in which the coming of a new social order—a Co-operative Commonwealth—was envisaged by a nineteenth century writer. It is in the form of a romance, and is very easy to read. I am sure that anyone who makes a beginning with "Looking Backward" will be tempted to go further and acquire other books on the same theme. After you have read it, if you are a Senior, you will want the Junior members of the U.F.A. to read it too. It would make an acceptable present. The essays which many of the Juniors sent in on "The Necessity for Social Reconstruction" when the recent essay contest took place, gave evidence of their interest in the subject. Many of the mechanical labor saving inventions which Bellamy saw only in imagination have today been made actual. But we have not learnt how to distribute them fairly; that is the reason why there is such a calamitous breakdown in our economic and financial structure. It is the aim of the U.F.A. and of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation to make the second part of Bellamy's dream—his vision of social justice—come true. "Looking Backward" is published by the Vanguard Press at 75 cents. You can obtain it through the Central Office at this price plus 10 cents for postage.

That the new Federation is regarded as a very real threat to the financial and industrial powers which depend for the retention of their special privileges upon the continuance of the orthodox party system, was evidenced in the tone of the editorial greetings to the Conference in the local daily newspapers, both before its sessions began and on the day of the Conference. The *Calgary Albertan* was not content to wait to see what the discussions might bring forth.

During the past year or so the editorial columns of this newspaper have, as a rule, been characterized by fairness, balanced judgment, and a literary distinction and urbanity which have arrested the attention of the intelligent reading public. On this occasion the *Albertan* published a two-column full length editorial attack upon the new movement in which these qualities were displaced by the spirit of panic expressed in singularly crude railing. The *Calgary Herald* followed in similar vein, but with superior finesse.

Significant also was the comment of *The Times* of London, England, cabled soon after the Conference reports had appeared in the British press. This federation of the forces of the Farmers and Labor, declared *The Times*, (after referring sympathetically to the political power of the Canadian Textile Interests) "apparently represents a serious political revolt, making it all the more imperative that Mr. Bennett should not alienate the industrialists of Quebec." The British press was not so completely obsessed by the snags in the Ottawa negotiations which it lays to the charge of Premier Bennett as to overlook the significance of the rapid change now taking place in the political consciousness of the Canadian people.

The League for Social Reconstruction, whose aims were described at length in a recent issue of *The U.F.A.*, is making progress in many parts of Canada. Recently we received from Vancouver a copy of an attractive eight-page pamphlet issued by the branch recently organized in that city. It is divided into three sections. One section contains the "Program for the New Social Order in Canada" issued from the national headquarters of the League; the second is a reprint of the article in the last issue of this paper describing the Edmonton U.F.A. Conference under the heading "A National Program to End Poverty in the Midst of Plenty;" and another contains the resolutions of the Alberta Conference of the United Church of Canada upon Industrial Relations. There is a striking similarity between these three documents. The pamphlet can be obtained from Ronald Grantham, Secretary L.S.R., Vancouver branch No. 1, 3512 West 38th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. The price per copy is 3 cents.

Prior to the conference between Farmer and Labor representatives which is described on page 7 another gathering—the Western Labor Conference—was held in Calgary. C. M. Fines, a teacher of Regina, was in the chair as president.

Among the members of the Labor conference were counted six teachers, one miner, six railway workers, three accountants, two steam engineers, one hotel keeper, three journalists, one merchant, one motion picture operator, twenty constructional workers, two union executives, one retired minister, several housewives, and one university professor—Dr. W. H. Alexander, professor of history at the University of Alberta, who was a representative of the Edmonton Labor party—as well as several members of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures. Members of Parliament and Legislatures at the joint meeting of Farmer and Labor representatives numbered twelve. Nineteen unemployed men and women were present either as members or onlookers at the conference.

Members of the Labor Conference were subsequently members of the joint Conference with the Farmers.

HERALD AND THE MANIFESTO

(Continued from page 6)

which is admittedly useful, is performing an anti-social act."

The *Herald* does not mention the U.F.A.'s call for social planning. Perhaps this is regarded as another farmers'fad that is not worth mentioning. Sir Basil Blackett states:

"Conscious corporative planning is not only a desirable means of progress but an unavoidable necessity if we are to save the structure of modern civilization from disaster. . . . All along the line we have simultaneously to get to work to overhaul existing methods and practices and to rebuild our institutions. In the economic sphere agriculture, marketing, transport, housing, all need attention in close coordination with each other, and all have to be interrelated with the social services, with health services, with education, with the problem of provisions for our leisured hours. . . ."

We do not expect the *Herald* to agree with the U.F.A. program or the program adopted provisionally at the conference in Calgary where the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was brought into being. But in the interests of its own cause, would not the *Herald* be well advised to abandon some of its older prejudices in favor of the more modern views expressed by men who are leaders in the struggle to save the existing system from complete collapse? If the *Herald* could see its way to advance say, as far as Mr. Churchill has advanced, the way would be paved for discussion of a more fundamental issue than any which has been raised in the foregoing paragraphs—the issue between public ownership and private monopoly of financial institutions. It would be possible then to consider in an atmosphere freed of confusion the fundamental issues. It would be possible to examine with the *Herald* the pros and cons of the U.F.A.'s proposal that the financial and credit system should be taken out of the hands of irresponsible private interests and placed in the hands of disinterested experts responsible only to the people and serving only the public cause.

Mayerthorpe U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting protested "against any support being given by the Provincial or any Government to the inexperienced in agriculture, towards settling on the land." The resolution, forwarded to us by A. E. Sherratt, secretary, points out that "there is no indication of improvement in the economic condition of agriculture," and that in view of "the continual increase in indigents in our rural municipalities. . . . it is difficult for even the experienced and efficient farmer to make a living on his land."

Lougehead and Valley U.F.A. Locals held a joint picnic on July 15th. A splendid crowd enjoyed the ball games and sports, and addresses by A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., and W. T. Lucas, M.P., on current issues. Chas. Harding and Faye Pendleton, presidents of the two Locals, were in charge of the program.

Chapel U.F.A. Local had a successful meeting on July 16th, when Wm. Irvine, M.P., and Mrs. Parlby gave addresses that were much appreciated, reports Mrs. J. E. Ellsworth, secretary. A nice sum was realized from an ice cream social recently. This Local has bought two truck loads of gasoline through the U.F.A.

Payment of U.F.A. Dues in Wheat

Street Prices and Cash Ticket to Be the Basis—Schedule for Wheat of Various Grades

Announcement was made in our last issue of the decision of the U.F.A. Executive to accept payment of dues to the Association for the current year's membership on the basis of seven bushels of wheat, No. 1 Northern, Vancouver. The plan was decided upon in view of the very difficult financial circumstances of many members this year.

The plan has now been worked out in detail, on the basis of street prices, as at the time when the schedule published below was prepared, instead of basis Vancouver. Members who decide to pay their dues in this manner are requested to have cash ticket made out for same and forwarded to the U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary. Two-thirds of the amount realized will be retained by Central Office and the remaining third will be returned to the Local concerned.

The following schedule of spreads will form the basis upon which payments are to be made:

- 7 bus., No. 1 Northern (cash ticket).
- 8 bus., No. 2 Northern (cash ticket).
- 9 bus., No. 3 Northern (cash ticket).
- 10 bus., No. 4 (cash ticket).
- 11 bus., No. 5 (cash ticket).
- 12 bus., No. 6 (cash ticket).
- 14 bus., Feed Wheat (cash ticket).

Central Office will shortly issue to all secretaries a form of assignment, thereby enabling them to canvass the community for membership on the basis outlined above.

About 200 persons attended the U.F.A. Sunday rally held at Alexander Pavilion, Sylvan Lake, on July 10th. The meeting took the form of a religious service, conducted by Rev. D. Whyte Smith, and thoughtful addresses were given by F. S. Grisdale, M.L.A., and Alfred Speakman, M.P. Mr. Grisdale spoke on some phases of the present economic situation, and Mr. Speakman dealt with the U.F.A. movement, with especial reference to its relations to the church. The U.F.A., he said, was the subject of two misconceptions—one that it was wholly selfish and material in spirit, the other that it was visionary and impractical. Neither picture was true. Present comfort and happiness and future security were the main aims of the farmer movement, but their aims were not all material. They stood for what was best in all departments of life—for the substitution of a neighborly and civilized spirit of co-operation for mean and reactionary competition.

To arrange for the purchase of a carload of binder twine, if possible through Central Office, Malmo U.F.A. Local appointed a committee to visit neighboring Locals. Fred Lundeen, Tony Greiner, and Walfred T. Gustafson are the committee. Resolutions dealt with by the Ponoka Convention, and telephone service, were discussed, and the meeting also decided to hold a picnic.

A very successful U.F.A. Sunday was held at Clear Lake, north of Hanna, on July 24th; J. K. Sutherland presided. Addresses were given by Mr. Priestley and others.

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Acadia Convention Largely Attended

Most Successful in History of U.F.A.
Constituency Association

Exceeding in attendance all previous conventions since the formation of the Federal Constituency of Acadia, the annual convention of the U.F.A. constituency association, held in Hanna, on July 26th, was also the most enthusiastic in the history of the association. The hall was packed, and the accommodation proved inadequate to provide for the large numbers of delegates and visitors who set themselves with great earnestness to the consideration of the many grave problems of agriculture and to the problems of social reconstruction in the widest sense of the term. The convention gave a rousing reception to Robert Gardiner, M.P., who came to report on his stewardship as their parliamentary representative, and, as the President of the Association and leader of the U.F.A. movement, to discuss the policies and future of the organization. Premier Brownlee, who in a carefully reasoned speech at the evening meeting, described the major tasks of the Provincial Government, received a most cordial greeting, as did Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A.

Imperial Economic Conference

Referring briefly to the last Session of Parliament, Mr. Gardiner said there would probably be an early session following the conclusion of the Conference, but predicted that such really important matters as Government control of radio broadcasting, relief, wheat bonus and national debt, would be passed over.

No one could tell what the outcome of the present economic situation would be, said the speaker, though it was quite possible that the present social system had reached its zenith, and would soon be replaced by another. Although it had only been in existence about 175 years—since the introduction of the use of steam power for machinery—it was obviously breaking down. Civilization faced a situation never known before—starvation in an age of plenty.

Many were advocating a revolution, but that course held out no hope, declared Mr. Gardiner; after the revolution, the same problems would have to be faced. It was well established that the U.F.A. wished to make progress in an orderly way, and not by rifle or club.

No Merging—But Co-operation

The U.F.A. program had been laid before other groups, "to see if all those going in the same direction could travel the same road." At the same time, the speaker strongly supported the "closed door" to the U.F.A. organization itself.

The object of the forthcoming joint conference with Labor, in Calgary, was to promote co-operation between the two groups. "We will go in with open minds," said President Gardiner. "We will submit our best and will endeavor to profit from their best; there will be no merging, but rather a hope for working on common ground for a common goal."

Mr. Gardiner declared his belief that the cancellation of German reparations was but a preliminary to a general scaling down of debts. In conclusion, he referred to the difficulties of his dual position, stated that he would not accept nomination for the Presidency after this

year, and expressed the hope that, being relieved of the Presidency of the U.F.A. he might be able to spend more time in his constituency.

Premier Brownlee

Premier Brownlee addressed a capacity audience in the evening, and was very cordially received. After speaking of the causes of the depression, he described the limited powers of a Provincial Government in dealing with economic problems. For instance, while certain reforms in banking might be desirable, this was not within the Legislature's jurisdiction. Finance and credit were responsibilities of the Federal Government. "While I believe that a certain degree of monetary reform might well be attempted," he said, "and that we may profit by a degree of moderate inflation, that problem cannot be assumed as a Provincial Government's responsibility."

Financially, the Alberta Government was in a better position than any Provincial Government west of the Great Lakes, said the Premier, and Albertans were taxed the least. In regard to debtor-creditor problems, Mr. Brownlee declared himself opposed to anything in the nature of a moratorium; this was merely a postponement and settled nothing, he said. He urged his hearers not to become unduly alarmed about securing credit for binder twine; likewise, educational services should continue. The Premier also dealt with the land settlement scheme, the Turner Valley gas situation, the Government Telephones, the Wheat Pool guarantees, and other Provincial matters.

Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., spoke on the position of agriculture and of the organization, with particular reference to the progress and possibilities of the co-operative purchasing branch.

A resolution from Hanna Local, regarding collections of indebtedness, was later endorsed by the Central Executive, and is printed elsewhere in this issue. Other resolutions suggested that speakers be sent into urban centres to assist in organization, and asked protection for farmers from enforced collections, unless they had more than sufficient income for maintenance.

James Cameron was elected president, Mrs. R. C. Fraser, vice-president; and Mrs. J. K. Sutherland, Mrs. D. Anderson, Geo. Sturmer, Mrs. C. Bishop and Robert Shaw, directors.

Program Emphasizes Social Policies

Indicative of the increasing emphasis which is being given to the need for fundamental social reconstruction, is the appearance of the name of J. S. Woods-worth, M.P., in the list of lecturers at the Alberta School of Religion of the United Church of Canada to be held at St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, from August 16th to 26th inclusive. Other lectures will be Principal Kent of Queen's College, Kingston, and Dr. Paul Jones of Ohio. In addition to these daily lecturers and the staff of the College, who will take part in the proceedings, Premier Brownlee will occupy an important place on the program.

Securing the tender to haul wood to the school, Dolcy U.F.A. Local earned sufficient to pay members' dues, writes J. B. Scott, secretary.

Special Session Urged to Stop Enforced Payments

Executive Ask Past Indebtedness Be
Made Payable in Grain at Set Price

Calling of a special session of the Alberta Legislature to pass legislation to provide that past indebtedness shall be payable only in grain at a set price, was urged in a resolution, originally passed by the Acadia Federal Convention at Hanna, and endorsed by the U.F.A. Executive at a meeting held on August 1st when all members attended and President Gardiner was in the chair. The resolution follows:

Whereas the farmers of this Province are facing a crisis such as they never have had to face before, due very largely to a policy of deflation by the financial interests, and

Whereas it is evident that a decided attempt will be made by the creditor interests to collect for past indebtedness from the meagre returns from the crop of this year, and

Whereas the farm people will be in a position of hopeless discouragement at seeing a large crop harvested and no returns, no reduction of indebtedness, no payments—not even taxes—therefore

Be it resolved that we ask the Government of this Province to call the Legislature together and pass legislation stopping all enforced payment of past indebtedness of the farm people of the Province, save only that made through the medium of grain at a set price, said price to be set at a level which will force the creditor interests to stand some of the loss now borne wholly by the farmer.

The enactment and successful operation of such legislation would, in our opinion, result in the following:

First, give some hope to the debt-ridden farm people of this Province, that the U.F.A. and the Government are trying to do something for them.

Second, it will compel the creditor interests to take some of the loss due to deflation, which they otherwise will not do.

Third, it will give some reasonable value to the grain of this Province, at least insofar as debt payments are concerned.

Fourth, it will make some material reduction in the indebtedness.

Tariff on Spare Parts

Information was laid before the Executive to the effect that a memorandum issued from Ottawa has announced that a higher tariff on spare parts for implements would be made effective *except in the case of parts made by the manufacturers of the implements*, and that this would have the effect of raising the tariff on parts made by independent manufacturers from 10 to 25 per cent on plow shares and other plow parts, 6 to 25 per cent on binder and mower parts, 7½ to 25 per cent on harrow parts and 10 to 25 per cent on hay tool parts. As it is stated that most of the repairs sold in the West are made by independent manufacturers, such an increase must involve a serious added burden. It was decided to make inquiry, and if necessary to wire Bennett in protest.

Unless the people take the matter into their own hands and refuse to manufacture arms, transport materials or serve in the armies, they are not likely to avert another disaster.—Albert Einstein.

COMING CONVENTIONS

Wainwright.—Provincial Constituency Association will meet at Wainwright on Monday, August 8th, commencing at 10 a.m. Mrs. Postans, secretary, states that it is hoped to have addresses from Hon. George Hoadley and Mrs. Hepburn, Vice-president of the U.F.W.A., as well as the M.L.A. for the constituency, J. Russell Love.

Didsbury.—U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Keiver Lake Pavilion, three miles northeast of Sunnyslope on August 10th, commencing at 11 a.m. A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., will speak. It is suggested that delegates and visitors plan to take their families along, and bring a picnic lunch.

Red Deer Federal.—U.F.A. Constituency Association will hold their annual convention in the Royal Theatre, Innisfail, on Tuesday, August 16th, at 2:30 p.m. A. Speakman, M.P., will give an account of his political stewardship, states John Farrar, secretary, and President Gardiner and W. T. Lucas, M.P., will also give addresses. A public meeting will be held in the evening, in the same hall.

SERVICEBERRY CONVENTION

By Mrs. Susan R. Barr

Some startling and unpleasant facts with regard to the extreme poverty of some farmers in the drought areas of the Province were revealed in the address of Mrs. J. C. Buckley, U.F.W.A. Director, to the meeting of the Serviceberry U.F.A. District Association, held in Tudor, on July 18th. The efforts made by many of these farmers, to remain self-supporting and to refrain from asking for help, she said, may well be termed heroic.

Mrs. Warr, president of the U.F.W.A., favored us with a comprehensive address on economics and our farm organization. She stressed the importance of the Junior work and gave a very interesting description of the Junior Conference held annually at Edmonton.

Ben Plumer spoke on the Wheat Pool in its relation to our economic system.

Much interest was shown in all proceedings by the large crowd of delegates and visitors. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moorhouse of Carseland. Mr. Moorhouse was awarded the gold medal and certificate of Master Farmer of Alberta in 1931.

Several resolutions were passed, one of which asked the Provincial Government to establish a uniform standard of farm wages for the harvesting and threshing of this year's crop.

Hansens' Corners and Brightbank U.F.A. Locals gave a joint picnic on July 8th, at the farm of Henry Summerfield, at Brightbank. The chilly day and intermittent showers, writes Walter C. Allen, a secretary, did not damp the enthusiasm of the two hundred persons in attendance. Donald MacLeod, M.L.A., gave a very interesting talk, and George Bevington gave an address on the banking system, which, with the aid of charts and maps, made the matter very clear to the audience. A ball game and sports were also greatly enjoyed.

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Growth of Co-operative Movement in Russia

Astonishing growth in the co-operative movement in Russia is revealed in official figures recently published in *The New Leader* of London, England.

"The Russian and British Co-operative movements are the two largest in the world," states the writer, D. Barber, "but nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the problems that confront them. Co-operation here (is) never immune from attacks. . . . In Soviet Russia, the Co-operative movement is regarded by the state as a partner."

The writer goes on to say that upon the launching of the Five Year Plan, the exports of dairy produce were concentrated in the agricultural producers' organizations. The entire wholesale system of importing and buying the needs of retail trade from Soviet industrial enterprises was made the task of the Russian Co-operative Wholesale (Centrosoyus). "Today the Consumers' Co-operative system in Russia can boast of 75 million members, or three quarters of the entire adult population; capital resources of £350 millions, of which £150 millions is share capital; and annual retail sales of £1,750 millions, or nearly 70 per cent of the country's retail trade."

Exceeds All Other States Combined

It may be stated that the membership of the International Co-operative Alliance, in which the British movement, the Canadian Co-operative Union, and Canadian producer co-operatives have membership, was less than 100 million when the last available figures were issued by the Alliance. The number of Russian members exceeds the number in all other states combined.

Integral Part of National Life

"The Co-operative movement in Soviet Russia," the *New Leader* states "is an integral part of the national economic life."

Here are the official returns of the growth of membership:

1913.....	2,000,000
1928.....	22,656,000
1929.....	33,429,000
1930.....	37,806,000
1931.....	55,013,000
1932 (Jan.).....	73,700,000

"At the beginning of this year, 95.2 per cent of the population above the age of fourteen in the towns belonged to the Co-operative Movement. In the rural districts 63.4 per cent belonged. It is estimated that before the end of this year 97,453,500 persons will belong to the movement. That will be 99.2 per cent of the population above fourteen."

65 Per Cent of Turnover

"One of the purposes of the Five Year Plan is to eliminate the private trade middleman. The task has not yet been completed, but it has gone far towards completion. . . . The Co-operative Movement accounts for about 65 per cent of the general turnover and state trading for 30 per cent. The growth in co-operative turnover is shown by the following figures:

Retail Trade (millions of roubles)

1929	1930	1931
7,536	9,909	17,485

"This turnover does not include co-operative restaurants, which in 1931 amounted to 3,400 million roubles. This gives a total of 20,900 million roubles."

Urban and Rural Restaurants

In 1930 there were 5,308 co-operative town restaurants, providing 4½ million meals a day; by July, 1931, there were 13,178 providing 12 millions. The number of restaurants for peasants and workers on the collectivised and state farms and at tractor stations was 5,671 in 1931, and there were 83,723 field kitchens providing 26 million meals daily. By the end of 1933 the nation's entire demand for bread will be supplied by co-operative bakeries.

"The wholesale purchases of the co-operative movement are mainly concentrated on agricultural produce and raw materials. The movement is perfecting the technical basis of the purchasing system in these respects, especially in the case of vegetables, fruits, milk, dairy products and eggs. In 1931 co-operatives purchased 700,000 tons of grain. The movement developed the organization of co-operative farms last year. . . . In co-operative dairy farms and producing farms there were 181,000 cows, 4,200 bulls, 64,400 calves, and 118,000 pigs.

Lord Passfield and Mrs. Webb Give Views

At the conclusion of a visit to the Soviet Union, Lord Passfield and his wife Mrs. Sidney Webb (who prefers not to be known by her title) issued a statement to the press which was published in whole or in part in the *Manchester Guardian* and other British newspapers. The statement was first published in English in the *Moscow Daily News* of which Dr. Anna Louise Strong, well known American writer, is one of the editors.

Lord Passfield was Colonial Secretary in the last British Labor Cabinet. He and Mrs. Webb are known as experts in public affairs who have influenced for several decades the decisions of successive British Governments—Liberal, Conservative and Labor. They are cautious and thorough investigators, and no one who knows anything of their record will question their qualifications as observers. We publish their statement below because a renewed attempt is being made in some quarters, notably in connection with the Ottawa Conference, to stir up old prejudices.

Recently the Southam newspapers, represented in Alberta by the *Edmonton Journal* and the *Calgary Herald*, have published a series of articles on Russia by their European correspondent which tend to create a not dissimilar impression upon many matters to that which is given by Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

No doubt the English authors in their more detailed writing may deal critically with many aspects of the Russian undertaking. But because hitherto it has been customary in so many quarters to hide all that is good and exaggerate all that is disagreeable, in present-day Russia, the judgment which they express below is of unusual interest.—Editor.

The Statement

We have travelled 7,000 kilometers, from the Baltic to the Azov sea and from near the Caspian Sea to the frontier of Poland.

We owe special thanks to the co-operatives and trade unions with whom we had long interviews everywhere, and attended some of their meetings at factories and elsewhere.

We do not wish to express any judg-

ment except in general terms to the following effect. We are very much impressed by four leading characteristics.

1. Soviet Russia is a country abounding in hope and confidence more than any other nation at present.

2. There exists an immense amount of energy not merely in the government, but also among all people we have seen.

3. In all cities that we have visited we have been struck by the high degree of unity of purpose and unity of policy. In this also the Soviet Government is greatly distinguished from every other nation at present.

4. A very great advance has been made not only in industry, but also in universal education, and all principal elements of civilization. The intellectual avidity of the workers, both male and female, in every grade, is perfectly extraordinary. There seems an almost universal attempt to improve the educational and technical qualifications.

We cannot help feeling that the Soviet Union has discovered the secret of how to avoid the disastrous effects of the collapse of the capitalist system, which is manifested in the calamitous decline of production throughout the world. Soviet Russia is the only country in which production is steadily and rapidly increasing, and in which there is absolutely no unemployment.

We believe that this secret is the organization of all production not for profit but directly, in order to increase consumption. This involves placing the control of all production not in the hands of the producers, whether capitalists, or trade-unionists, but in the hands of the direct representatives of the consumers, both present and future, through consumers' co-operative societies and the government.

We are also very much impressed by the extent to which the national minorities have received autonomy, especially in regard to education, language, and local affairs. Soviet Russia is distinguished from all the rest of Eastern Europe by having practically no minority question largely because no race is held to be inferior to any other race.

Position of Women

Mrs. Webb added:

It is a great satisfaction to me that women have complete equality with men, are found in all occupations, and sometimes in very high positions, and that in the Soviet Union a woman teacher is not dismissed, as she is in England, when she gets married. At the same time her health as a mother is protected by her being given a leave of absence on full pay when she is bearing a child. The Soviet Union seems to have combined a maximum of freedom with a maximum of protection for the woman's health and the welfare of her children.

Here we found a woman in the position of director of the Park of Culture and Rest, with many men subordinated to her. This would be quite impossible in England. We have also seen a woman as the head of a school for both boys and girls. In England positions like that are held by men alone. We are also impressed by the large number of women employed in engineering work.

I very much admire the clothes of your young women in the cities. Though some of the dresses of some young ladies in Kislovodsk, where they are spending their holidays, seem to be far too smart for Communist ethics, and the party ought to issue a decree against painted lips, as many girls still paint their lips in Soviet Russia.

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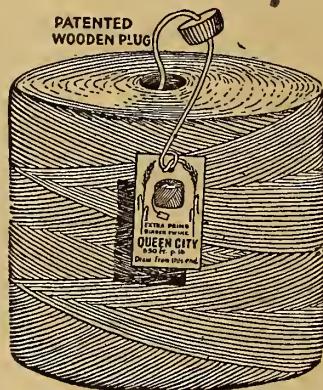
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